

2022 届高三数学二轮复习专题训练

一、选择题

1. 2021· 已知圆 $C: x^2 + y^2 = 16$ 的圆心为 C ，点 $A(2, 0)$ 在圆 C 上，点 P 为圆 C 上任意一点，则 PA 的中点 M 的轨迹方程为

A. $x^2 + y^2 = 16$ B. $x^2 + y^2 = 4$ C. $x^2 + y^2 = 8$ D. $x^2 + y^2 = 2$

2. 已知圆 $C: x^2 + y^2 = 16$ 的圆心为 C ，点 $A(2, 0)$ 在圆 C 上，点 P 为圆 C 上任意一点，则 PA 的中点 M 的轨迹方程为

A. $x^2 + y^2 = 16$ B. $x^2 + y^2 = 4$ C. $x^2 + y^2 = 8$ D. $x^2 + y^2 = 2$

二、填空题

3. 已知圆 $C: x^2 + y^2 = 16$ 的圆心为 C ，点 $A(2, 0)$ 在圆 C 上，点 P 为圆 C 上任意一点，则 PA 的中点 M 的轨迹方程为

A. $x^2 + y^2 = 16$ B. $x^2 + y^2 = 4$ C. $x^2 + y^2 = 8$ D. $x^2 + y^2 = 2$

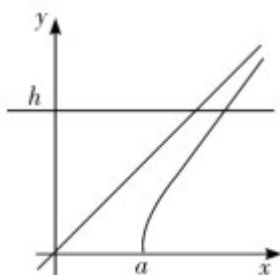
4. 已知圆 $C: x^2 + y^2 = 16$ 的圆心为 C ，点 $A(2, 0)$ 在圆 C 上，点 P 为圆 C 上任意一点，则 PA 的中点 M 的轨迹方程为

A. $x^2 + y^2 = 16$ B. $x^2 + y^2 = 4$ C. $x^2 + y^2 = 8$ D. $x^2 + y^2 = 2$

三、解答题

5. 已知圆 $C: x^2 + y^2 = 16$ 的圆心为 C ，点 $A(2, 0)$ 在圆 C 上，点 P 为圆 C 上任意一点，则 PA 的中点 M 的轨迹方程为

A. $x^2 + y^2 = 16$ B. $x^2 + y^2 = 4$ C. $x^2 + y^2 = 8$ D. $x^2 + y^2 = 2$



6. 已知圆 $C: x^2 + y^2 = 16$ 的圆心为 C ，点 $A(2, 0)$ 在圆 C 上，点 P 为圆 C 上任意一点，则 PA 的中点 M 的轨迹方程为

A. $x^2 + y^2 = 16$ B. $x^2 + y^2 = 4$ C. $x^2 + y^2 = 8$ D. $x^2 + y^2 = 2$



$$S_2 = \pi R^2 = \pi (\sqrt{a^2 + h^2})^2 = \pi (a^2 + h^2)$$

$$S = S_2 - S_1 = \pi a^2$$

$$y = V_2$$

$$a \cdot 2a = V_0$$

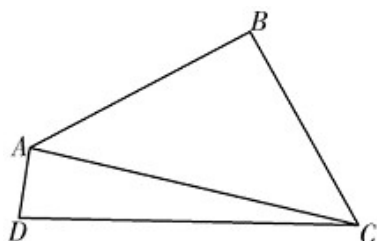
$$V_1 = \frac{4}{3} \pi a^3 = \pi a^2 \cdot 2a = \frac{2}{3} V_0$$

$$V_2 = V_0 \quad V_1 = \frac{2}{3} V_0 = \frac{2}{3} V_2$$

B.

2021· $ABCD$ $\triangle ABC$ $\triangle ACD$ 3 x, y

$$AC = \left(\frac{1}{x} - 3 \right) AB + \left(1 - \frac{1}{y} \right) AD = \frac{3}{x} + \frac{1}{y}$$



A 10

B 9

C 8

D 7

A

$BD \perp AC$ BD O B $BE \perp AC$ E D $DF \perp AC$ F $3DF = BE$ A, O, C

x, y

$BD \perp AC$ BD O B $BE \perp AC$ E D $DF \perp AC$ F .





$$3(DA + AO) = OA + AB \quad AO = \frac{1}{4}AB + \frac{3}{4}AD.$$

$$\square\square\left(1-\frac{1}{y}\right)=3\left(\frac{1}{x}-3\right)\square\square\square\frac{3}{x}+\frac{1}{y}=10.$$

□□□A.

3 2021. $j^2 = 2p(p > 0)$ (2, n) 3 $I \cap I$

$$C: \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1 (a > 0, b > 0) \quad \text{双曲线} \quad \sqrt{2} \quad C \quad \text{双曲线}$$

A $\square 3$ B $\square \sqrt{6}$ C $\square \sqrt{3}$ D $\square \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}$

□□□□C

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$$p=2 \quad I \left(A \left(-1, \frac{b}{a} \right), B \left(-1, -\frac{b}{a} \right) \right)$$

$$S_{\triangle AOB} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot |AB| \cdot 1 = \frac{b}{a} = \sqrt{2}$$

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$$y^2 = 2px (p > 0) \quad l: x = -\frac{p}{2}$$

$$2 - \left(-\frac{p}{2}\right) = 3 \quad p = 2 \quad l: x = -1$$

$$C: y = \pm \frac{b}{a}x \quad A\left(-1, \frac{b}{a}\right), B\left(-1, -\frac{b}{a}\right) \quad O$$

$$\triangle AOB \quad S_{\triangle AOB} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot |AB| \cdot 1 = \frac{b}{a} = \sqrt{2}$$

$$C: e^2 = \frac{c^2}{a^2} = 1 + \frac{b^2}{a^2} = 3 \quad e = \sqrt{3}$$

C

$$4 \cdot 2021 \cdot \dots \cdot a^x - \ln x + \ln a \geq 0 \quad a$$

$$A: \left[\frac{1}{e}, +\infty\right) \quad B: \left[\frac{2}{e}, +\infty\right) \quad C: \left[\frac{e}{2}, +\infty\right) \quad D: [e, +\infty)$$

A

$$e^{\ln a + x} + \ln a + x \cdot \ln x + x = e^{\ln x} + \ln x \quad g(x) = e^x + x$$

$$g(\ln a + x) \dots g(\ln x) \quad \ln a \cdot \ln x - x \quad h(x) = \ln x - x \quad a$$

$$a^x - \ln x + \ln a \cdot 0 \quad e^{\ln a + x} + \ln a + x \cdot \ln x + x = e^{\ln x} + \ln x$$

$$g(x) = e^x + x \quad g'(x) = e^x + 1 > 0 \quad g(x)$$

$$a^x - \ln x + \ln a \cdot 0 \quad g(\ln a + x) \dots g(\ln x) \quad \ln a + x \cdot \ln x \quad \ln a \cdot \ln x - x$$

$$h(x) = \ln x - x \quad h'(x) = \frac{1-x}{x}$$

$$0 < x < 1 \quad h'(x) > 0, h(x) \quad x > 1 \quad h'(x) < 0, h(x)$$



$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \frac{f(1)}{g(1)} = -1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \ln a \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} a = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left(\frac{1}{e} + \infty \right)$$

【答案】A

5. 2021· 某市· 某市· 1. 某市·

$$A. \frac{\pi}{6} \quad B. \frac{4\sqrt{3}\pi}{27} \quad C. \frac{4\pi}{3} \quad D. \frac{4\sqrt{3}\pi}{3}$$

【答案】B

【解析】

【答案】B

【解析】

$$\triangle ABC \sim \triangle A_1B_1C_1 \quad \triangle ABC \sim \triangle A_1B_1C_1$$

$$\triangle ABC \sim \triangle A_1B_1C_1$$

$$Q, O, QO, M, M, \triangle ABC$$

$$M, M, \triangle ABC \sim \triangle A_1B_1C_1$$

$$\therefore |ON| = \frac{1}{3}|AN| = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} |AB| = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} |AB|, |MN| = |MA| = |OA| = 2|ON| = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} |AB|, |OM| = \frac{1}{2}|AB|$$

$$\triangle OMN \text{ 中 } |OM|^2 + |ON|^2 = |MN|^2 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{4} + \frac{3}{16} |AB|^2 = \frac{3}{4} |AB|^2 \Rightarrow |AB| = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\therefore |MN| = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \times \frac{2}{3} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

$$\therefore V = \frac{4\pi R^3}{3} = \frac{4\pi}{3} \times \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{4\sqrt{3}\pi}{27}$$



$$(x+1)^2 + (y+1)^2 = 4 \quad |AB| = 2\sqrt{3} \quad |PA+PB|$$
$$C_{\square}^{2\sqrt{2}-1} \quad D_{\square}^{4\sqrt{2}-1}$$

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□□ CD □□□ $CD=1$ □□□ C □□□□ I_1 □□□ $|PD|$ □□□□□□□ $|PA+PB|=2|PD|$ □□□□

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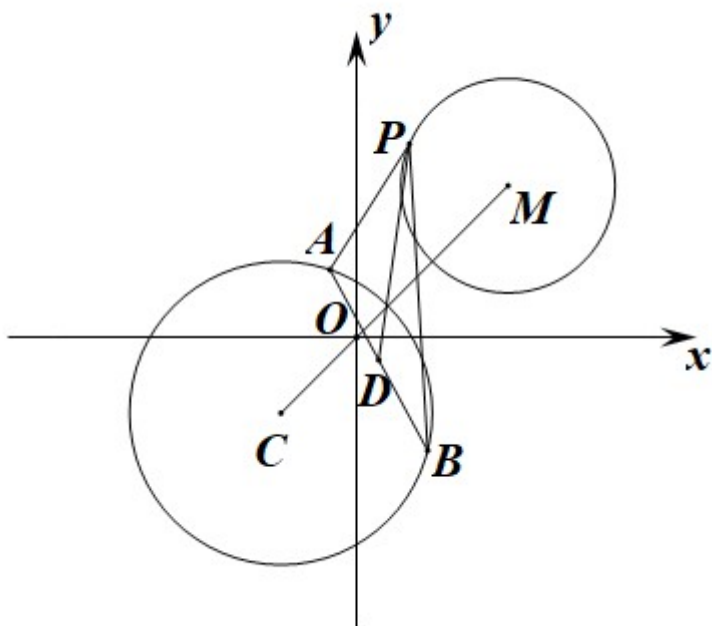
$$l_1: mx - y - 3m + 1 = 0 \quad l_2: x + my - 3m - 1 = 0$$
$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} I_1 & & R(3,1) & & I_2 & & Q(1,3) \\ \square & \square & \square & \square & \square & \square & \square \end{array}$$
$$\therefore PQ^2 = (x-2)^2 + (y-2)^2 = 2 \quad M(2,2) \quad r_2 = \sqrt{2}$$
$$\square AB \square\square\square D \square\square\square CD \square\square |AB|=2\sqrt{3} \square\square |CD|=\sqrt{4-3}=1 \square$$

$$|PA+PB|=|PD+DA+PD+DB|=2|PD|$$

$$|PD|_{\min}=|CM|-1-r_2=3\sqrt{2}-1-\sqrt{2}=2\sqrt{2}-1$$

$$\therefore |PA+PB|_{\min}=4\sqrt{2}-2$$

选B



7. 2021····· $P-ABC$ 的外心 O 恰为 $\triangle ABC$ 的重心，则 $\triangle ABC$ 的面积 $S_{\triangle ABC}$ 为 $\frac{64}{9}\pi$ 。

则 $P-ABC$ 的侧棱长为 \quad 。

- A. $2\sqrt{3}$ B. $\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}$ C. $\frac{4\sqrt{3}}{3}$ D. $\frac{4\sqrt{3}}{9}$

选B

解

因为 $P-ABC$ 的外心 O 恰为 $\triangle ABC$ 的重心，所以 $P-ABC$ 是正三棱锥。

设

$$R=\frac{64}{9}\pi=4\pi R^2, R=\frac{4}{3}$$

因为 $P-ABC$ 是正三棱锥，所以 $P-ABC$ 的底面 $\triangle ABC$ 是正三角形。

在 $\triangle ABC$ 中， h 为 $\triangle ABC$ 的高， A 为 $\angle A$ ， $d = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}$

由 $h^2 - R^2 + d^2 = R^2$ 得 $h^2 - \frac{8}{3}h + \frac{4}{3} = 0$ ，解得 $h = \frac{2}{3}$ 或 $h = 2$

在 $\triangle ABC$ 中， $\frac{1}{3} \times \left(\frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times 2 \times \sin 60^\circ \right) \times 2 = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}$

故选 B

8. 2021 年，某市人口总数为 $f(x) = e^x + x^2 + (a-3)x + 1$ ，其中 $a \in (0, 1)$ ，则 a 的取值范围是

A. $(-e, 2)$ B. $(-e, 1-e)$ C. $(1, 2)$ D. $(-\infty, 1-e)$

解：A

解：

$f'(x) = e^x + 2x + (a-3)$ ，由 $f'(0) = a-2 < 0$ 得 $a < 2$ ，由 $f'(1) = e+a > 0$ 得 $a > -e$ ，所以 $a \in (-e, 2)$ 。

解：

$f(x) = e^x + 3x^2 + (a-3)x$ ，由 $f'(0) = a-2 < 0$ 得 $a < 2$ ，由 $f'(1) = e+a > 0$ 得 $a > -e$ ，所以 $a \in (-e, 2)$ 。

$\begin{cases} f(0) < 0 \\ f(1) > 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a-2 < 0 \\ e+a > 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow -e < a < 2$

由 $x_0 \in (0, 1)$ ， $f(x_0) = 0$ ，得 $f'(x_0) = e^{x_0} + 2x_0 + (a-3) > 0$ ，所以 $a > 3 - e^{x_0} - 2x_0$ 。

由 $a \in (-e, 2)$ ，得 $a > -e$ 。

故选 A

9. 2021 年，某市人口总数为 $f(x) = A \sin(\omega x + \varphi)$ ，其中 $\omega > 0, 0 < \varphi < \pi$ ，则 ω 的取值范围是

解：

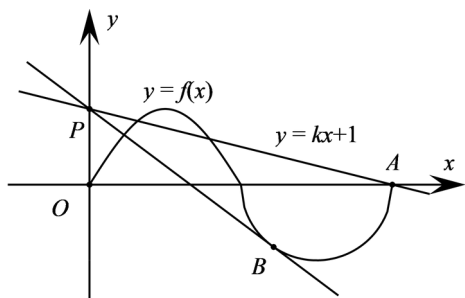
A. $\left[\frac{3}{2}, 2 \right]$ B. $\left[1, \frac{3}{2} \right]$ C. $\left[\frac{3}{2}, \frac{5}{2} \right]$ D. $\left(0, \frac{3}{2} \right]$

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$(x-3)^2 + y^2 = 1$

$y = -\sqrt{-x^2 + 6x - 8} \quad (2 < x < 4) \quad (x-3)^2 + y^2 = 1$



$y = g(x) \quad y = kx + 1 \quad y = f(x)$

$y = kx + 1 \quad P(0, 1)$

$y = kx + 1 \quad A(4, 0) \quad 4k + 1 = 0 \quad k = -\frac{1}{4}$

$y = kx + 1 \quad (x-3)^2 + y^2 = 1 \quad k < 0$

$\frac{|3k+1|}{\sqrt{k^2+1}} = 1 \quad k = -\frac{3}{4}$

$-\frac{3}{4} < k < -\frac{1}{4} \quad y = kx + 1 \quad y = f(x)$

$k \in \left(-\frac{3}{4}, -\frac{1}{4}\right)$

B

$f(x) = e^{x-a} + e^{x+a} \quad 3^a = \log_3 b = c$

$f(a) < f(b) < f(c)$

$f(b) < f(c) < f(a)$

A

B



$$f(c) < f(b) < f(a)$$

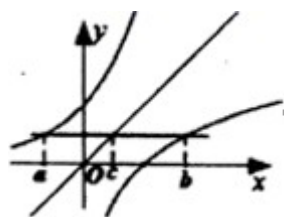
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$f(x) \in (a, +\infty)$

$$\square \quad 3^a = \log_3 b = c \quad a \ll b \quad f(a) \ll f(c) \ll f(b)$$

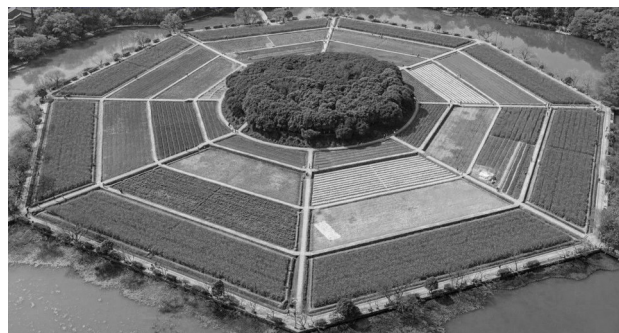
□□: C.



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13 2021.

$\frac{1}{2} \times 8 \text{ m} \times 2 \text{ m} = 8 \text{ m}^2$.



$$B \approx 16\sqrt{2} - \frac{\pi}{2}$$



$$D_{16\sqrt{2}+16-\pi}$$

□□□□A

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$\frac{360}{8} = 45$

0.

□□□□

□□□□□□□□ 8 □□□□□□□□ $\frac{360}{8} = 45$ □

A horizontal chain of 10 red-outlined squares representing lattice sites. The 10th site from the left contains a black dot representing a fermion. To the right of the chain is the label a .

$$\frac{a}{\sin \frac{135}{2}} = \frac{8}{\sin 45} \quad a = 8\sqrt{2} \sin \frac{135}{2}$$

$$\square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square S = \frac{1}{2} (8\sqrt{2} \sin \frac{135}{2})^2 \cdot \sin 45^\circ = 32\sqrt{2} \times \frac{1 - \cos 135}{2} = 16(\sqrt{2} + 1) \square$$

[illegible]

□□□A.

$$14 \times 2021 \cdot \prod_{i=1}^{2021} X_i \prod_{i=1}^{2021} X_i < X_2 < X_3 \prod_{i=1}^{2021} f(X) = X(e^X + 1) + m(e^X - 1) \prod_{m \in R} R$$

$$m \neq 0 \quad \square \square 3 \square \square \square \square \square \quad e^{\mathfrak{z}} - 2x_2 + x_3 \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \quad \square$$

$A_{\square}(1, +\infty)$

$$B_{\square}[1, +\infty)$$

$C_{\square}(2, +\infty)$

$D_{\square}^{[2, +\infty)}$

□□□□A

1111

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} f(0)=0 & x_2=0 & f(x_0)=0 & f(-x_0)=-e^{-x_0} & f(x_0)=0 & x_3=-x_1 > 0 \end{array}$$

$$g(x_3) = e^{x_3} - 2x_2 + x_3 = e^{x_3} + x_3, x_3 > 0$$

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$$f(0)=0 \quad x_2=0$$

$$f(x_0)=0 \quad f(-x_0)=-x_0(e^{x_0}+1)+m(e^{x_0}-1)=e^{x_0}[-x_0(1+e^{x_0})+m(1-e^{x_0})]$$

$$=-e^{x_0}f(x_0)=0$$

$$x_3=-x_1>0$$

$$g(x_3)=e^3-2x_2+x_3=e^{x_3}+x_3, x_3>0$$

$$g'(x_3)=-e^{x_3}+1>0$$

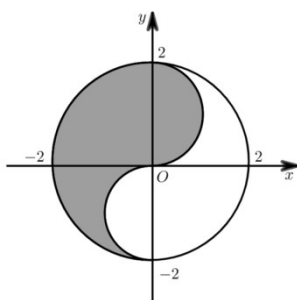
$$y=g(x_3) \quad (0,+\infty)$$

$$g(x_3)>g(0)=1$$

A.

15年2021年，中国“一带一路”倡议提出以来，已经取得了丰硕成果。

“一带一路”倡议提出以来，已经取得了丰硕成果。



$$\textcircled{1} \quad a=-\frac{3}{2} \quad y=ax+2a$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad (x,y) \quad x+y \quad \sqrt{2}+1$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad P(0,1) \quad MN \quad x^2+y^2=4 \quad P \quad AB \quad x^2+y^2=4 \quad P \quad (AM-BN) \cdot AB \quad 12.$$

□ □

A ①②

B ①③

C ②③

D ①②③



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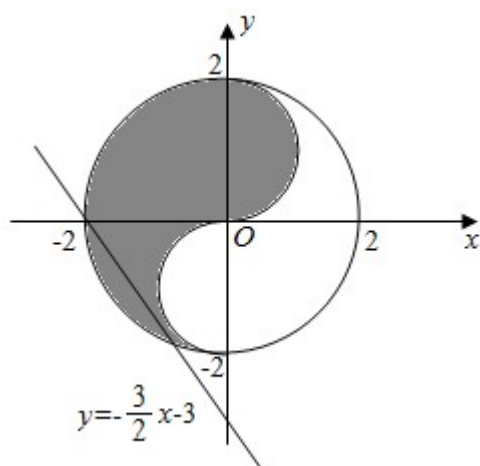
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□□□□□□□□③□□□.

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$$\square\square(0,0)\square\square\square 3x+2y+6=0\square\square\square\square\square \frac{6}{\sqrt{3^2+2^2}}=\frac{6\sqrt{13}}{13}<2\square$$
$$x^2 + (y+1)^2 = 1 \quad (0, -1)$$
$$(0, -1) \quad 3x + 2y + 6 = 0 \quad d = \frac{4}{\sqrt{3^2 + 2^2}} = \frac{4\sqrt{13}}{13} > 1$$

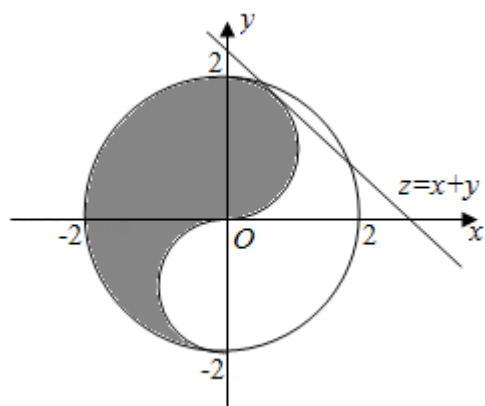
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□□□□□ $y = -\frac{3}{2}x - 3$ □□□□□□□□□①□□

$x^2 + (y-1)^2 = 1$

$$Z = X + Y$$



$z = x + y$ $x^2 + (y-1)^2 = 1$ z

$x^2 + (y-1)^2 = 1$ $(0,1)$ 1

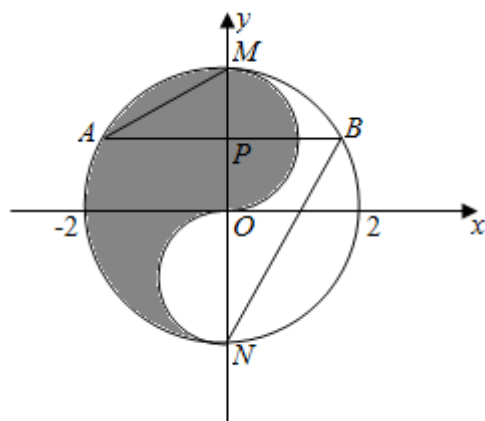
$\frac{|1-z|}{\sqrt{2}} = 1$ $z = 1 \pm \sqrt{2}$

$z > 0$ z $\sqrt{2}+1$

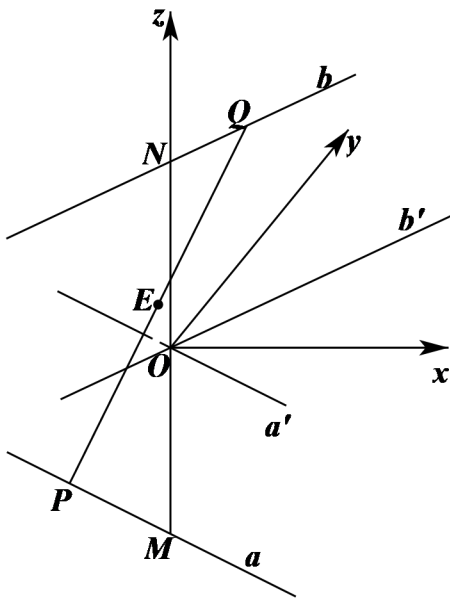
MN $x^2 + y^2 = 4$ $P(0,1)$

M N $x^2 + y^2 = 4$ y

$M(0,2)$ $N(0,-2)$



$AB \perp y$ $|AB|$



$$M(0,0,-1) \quad N(0,0,1) \quad P(\sqrt{3}t, -t, -1) \quad Q(\sqrt{3}m, m, 1)$$

$$|PQ| = \sqrt{3(t-m)^2 + (t+m)^2 + 4} = 4 \quad 3(t-m)^2 + (t+m)^2 = 12$$

$$PQ \quad E(x, y, z) \quad \begin{cases} x = \frac{\sqrt{3}(m+t)}{2} \\ y = \frac{m-t}{2} \\ z = 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} m+t = \frac{2x}{\sqrt{3}} \\ m-t = 2y \\ z = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$3(t-m)^2 + (t+m)^2 = 12y^2 + \frac{4x^2}{3} = 12 \quad \frac{x^2}{9} + y^2 = 1.$$

PQ 的方程为 $\frac{x^2}{9} + y^2 = 1$.

选项C.

17. 2021. 已知数列 $\{a_n\}$ 中 $n \in \mathbb{N}^+$, $S_n, a_1 = 2, a_{n+1} - a_n \in \{1, 3, 5\}, S_k = 100$ 则 k 的最小值为

A. 8

B. 9

C. 11

D. 12

选项A

选项

$$a_{n+1} - a_n \leq 1 - 3 + 5 - \dots + (-1)^{n+1} n$$

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$$\textcircled{1} \quad a_{n+1} - a_n = 1 \quad a_n = 2 + (n-1) \times 1 = n+1$$

$$\therefore S_n = \frac{n(2+n+1)}{2} = \frac{n(n+3)}{2} \quad \square$$

$$\square S_k = 100 \square \frac{k(k+3)}{2} = 100 \Rightarrow k^2 + 3k - 200 = 0 \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad a_{n+1} - a_n = 3 \quad a_n = 2 + (n-1) \times 3 = 3n - 1$$

$$\therefore S_n = \frac{n(3n-1+2)}{2} = \frac{n(3n+1)}{2} \quad \square$$

$$\square S_k = 100 \square \frac{k(3k+1)}{2} = 100 \Rightarrow 3k^2 + k - 200 = 0 \Rightarrow (3k+25)(k-8) = 0 \Rightarrow k=8 \square k = -\frac{25}{3} \square \therefore k=8 \square \square \square \square$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad a_{n+1} - a_n = 5 \quad a_n = 2 + (n-1) \times 5 = 5n - 3$$

$$\therefore S_n = \frac{n(2+5n-3)}{2} = \frac{n(5n-1)}{2} \quad \square$$

$$\square S_k=100 \square \frac{k(5k-1)}{2}=100 \Rightarrow 5k^2-k-200=0 \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\therefore k \leq 8$$

□□□A□

18002021-00-00000000000000000000 $f(x) = 6x^2 \cdot e^x - 3ax + 2a$ (e 00000000000000000000 $x \in \mathbb{R}$) $f(x) \geq 0$ 00000000000000000000

$$a \square \square \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\bigwedge \epsilon$$

$B \sqcap 2e$

C□^{4e}

$\text{D}\Pi^{6e}$

□□□□D

1111

$$\square_{X \in \mathbf{R}} \square_{f(x) \dots 0} \square_{a(3x-2), 6x^2 \cdot e^x}$$

1111

$$f(x) = 6x^2 \cdot e^x - 3ax + 2a \quad x \in \mathbf{R} \quad f(x) \geq 0$$

$$\therefore a(3x-2), 6x^2 \cdot e^x$$

$$3x-2 > 0 \quad x > \frac{2}{3} a, \frac{6x^2 \cdot e^x}{3x-2}$$

$$g(x) = \frac{6x^2 \cdot e^x}{3x-2} \quad x > \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\therefore g'(x) = 6 \times \frac{(2xe^x + x^2 e^x)(3x-2) - 3x^2 e^x}{(3x-2)^2} = 6 \times \frac{xe^x(3x^2 + x - 4)}{(3x-2)^2} = 6xe^x \cdot \frac{(3x+4)(x-1)}{(3x-2)^2}$$

$$g'(x) = 0 \quad x = 1$$

$$x \in \left(\frac{2}{3}, 1\right) \quad g'(x) < 0 \quad g(x) \text{ 单调递减}$$

$$x \in (1, +\infty) \quad g'(x) > 0 \quad g(x) \text{ 单调递增}$$

$$\therefore g(x)_{\min} = g(1) = 6e$$

$$\therefore a, 6e$$

$$3x-2 < 0 \quad x < \frac{2}{3} a, \frac{6x^2 \cdot e^x}{3x-2}$$

$$g(x) = 6xe^x \cdot \frac{(3x+4)(x-1)}{(3x-2)^2}$$

$$g'(x) = 0 \quad x = 0 \quad x = -\frac{4}{3}$$

$$-\frac{4}{3} < x < 0 \quad g'(x) > 0 \quad g(x) \text{ 单调递增}$$

$$x < -\frac{4}{3} \quad 0 < x < \frac{2}{3} \quad g'(x) < 0 \quad g(x) \text{ 单调递减}$$

$$\therefore g(x)_{\max} = g(0) = 0$$

$$\therefore a, 0$$

$$x = \frac{2}{3} \quad f\left(\frac{2}{3}\right) = \frac{8}{3} e^{\frac{2}{3}} > 0$$

$$a \in [0, 6e]$$

$$6e$$



$\square\square\square D\square$

□ □ □ □ □

19002021.00.0000000000 F_1, F_2 000000 $C_1: \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1 (a > b > 0)$ 0000 $C_2: \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1 (a_1 > 0, b_1 > 0)$ 00000000

$$\square\square G_1 \square\square\square\square C_2 \square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square M \square\square\square\square G_1 \square\square\square\square C_2 \square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square e_1, e_2, O \square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square \square$$

$$A_{\square}|F_1F_2\rangle=2|M0\rangle_{\square\square}\frac{1}{e^2}+\frac{1}{e^2}=\sqrt{2}$$

$$B[F_1 F_2] = 2|MO| \left[\frac{1}{e_1^2} + \frac{1}{e_2^2} \right] = 2$$

$$C_{\square}|F_1 F_2|=4|M F_2|_{\square\square\square} e_1 e_2_{\square\square\square\square\square\square}\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ \overline{3} & \overline{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

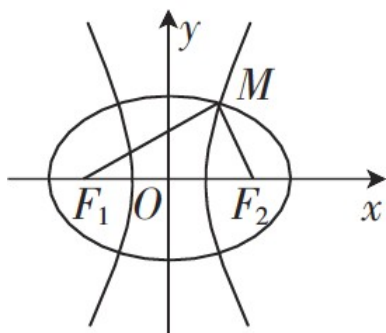
$$D_{\square} |F_1 F_2| = 4 |MF_2|_{\square\square} e_1 e_2_{\square\square\square\square\square\square} \left(\frac{2}{3}, 2 \right)$$

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$$|MF_1|=m, |MF_2|=n, 2c, m=a+a_1, n=a-a_1, |F_1F_2|=2|MO|, \angle F_1MF_2=90^\circ$$
$$B \otimes A \otimes |F_2\rangle = 4|M_{F_2}\rangle \otimes \left(\frac{1}{e_1} - \frac{1}{e_2} = \frac{1}{2} \right) \otimes e_1 e_2 = \frac{2e_1^2}{2+e_1} \otimes \dots \otimes D \otimes C.$$

0000



$$1 - \frac{1}{27} \left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{4} + \angle BAD \right) = \frac{7}{12} \angle BAD = \frac{\pi}{3} \quad AB = AD = \sqrt{2}AB \quad BD = \sqrt{2}AB \quad AB \perp AD$$

$$ABCD - A_1B_1C_1D_1 \quad AC_1 \perp \text{面 } A_1BD$$

BD

——

$$f(x) = 2\sin(\omega x + \varphi) - 1 \quad \left(\omega > 0, 0 \leq \varphi \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \right) \quad \text{周期 } 4\pi \quad f(x)$$

$$[0, 5\pi] \quad 3$$

$$A \quad f(x) \quad x = \frac{2\pi}{3}$$

$$B \quad \varphi \quad \left[0, \frac{\pi}{3} \right] \cup \left\{ \frac{5\pi}{12} \right\}$$

$$C \quad f(x) \quad \left[-\frac{5\pi}{3}, \frac{\pi}{3} \right]$$

$$D \quad \varphi \quad \left[0, \frac{\pi}{6} \right] \cup \left[\frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{\pi}{2} \right]$$

AD

$$\omega = \frac{1}{2} \quad \varphi \quad x \in [0, 5\pi] \quad \frac{5\pi}{2} \leq \varphi + \frac{5\pi}{2} \leq 3\pi \quad \varphi + \frac{5\pi}{2} \quad y = \sin x - \frac{1}{2} \quad [0, 3\pi]$$

$$f(x) \quad \varphi \quad \varphi$$

$$T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega} = 4\pi \quad \omega = \frac{1}{2} \quad f(x) = 0 \quad \sin\left(\frac{1}{2}x + \varphi\right) = \frac{1}{2}.$$

$$x \in [0, 5\pi] \quad \frac{1}{2}x + \varphi \in \left[\varphi, \varphi + \frac{5\pi}{2}\right] \quad 0 \leq \varphi \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \quad \frac{5\pi}{2} \leq \varphi + \frac{5\pi}{2} \leq 3\pi.$$

$$y = \sin x - \frac{1}{2} \quad [0, 3\pi] \quad \frac{\pi}{6} \quad \frac{5\pi}{6} \quad \frac{13\pi}{6} \quad \frac{17\pi}{6} \quad f(x) \quad [0, 5\pi] \quad 3$$

$$\begin{cases} 0 \leq \varphi \leq \frac{\pi}{6}, \\ \frac{13\pi}{6} \leq \varphi + \frac{5\pi}{2} < \frac{17\pi}{6} \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} \frac{\pi}{6} < \varphi \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, \\ \frac{17\pi}{6} \leq \varphi + \frac{5\pi}{2} \end{cases} \quad \varphi \in \left[0, \frac{\pi}{6}\right] \cup \left[\frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right].$$

$$\varphi = \frac{\pi}{6} \quad f(x) \quad x = \frac{2\pi}{3}.$$

$$\varphi = \frac{\pi}{3} \quad f(x) \quad \left[-\frac{5\pi}{3}, \frac{\pi}{3}\right].$$

AD

22 2021. 已知椭圆 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1 (a > b > 0)$ 的右焦点为 F_2 , 过 F_2 作直线 l 交椭圆于 P, Q 两点, 且 $|PF_2| = |QF_2|$, 则直线 l 的斜率为 $\pm \frac{b}{a}$.

解法一: 设 $P(x_1, y_1), Q(x_2, y_2)$, 则 $x_1 + x_2 = 2a$, $y_1 + y_2 = 0$.

$$A \quad |PF_2| = |QF_2| \quad e \geq 2$$

$$B \quad \forall P \in F_2 \quad \sqrt{3} \quad B = 2\sqrt{3}$$

$$C \quad A_1 \quad PF_2 \perp x \quad |F_2A_1| = |F_2P|$$

$$D \quad F_2P \quad Q \quad \|QF_1\| - \|QF_2\| > 2a$$

AB

解法二:

$$A \quad \frac{c}{2} \geq a \quad e \geq 2 \quad B \quad c = 2 \quad a = \sqrt{3} - 1 \quad B = 2\sqrt{3} \quad C$$

$$|F_2A_1| = c - a \quad |F_2P| = \frac{b}{a} \quad |F_2A_1| \neq |F_2P| \quad D$$

[illegible]

$$|PF_2|=|OF_2|=|OF_1|=c=2\sqrt{3} \quad |PF_1|=2\sqrt{3} \quad a=\frac{|PF_1|-|PF_2|}{2}=\sqrt{3}-1 \quad b=c^2-a^2=2\sqrt{3} \quad B \text{ 为椭圆右顶点}$$

$$C \left| F_2 A_z \right| = c - a \left| F_2 P \right| = \frac{B}{\partial} C$$

□□□□ D□□ P□□□□□□ Q□□□□□□□□ □□□□□□□□ □□□□ D□□.

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$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{1}{2} m v^2 \right) = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{1}{2} m \frac{dx}{dt} \frac{dx}{dt} \right) = m \frac{dx}{dt} \frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = m v \frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = \frac{d}{dt} \left(m v \frac{dx}{dt} \right) = \frac{d}{dt} \left(m \frac{dx}{dt} \frac{dx}{dt} \right) = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{1}{2} m v^2 \right)$$

$$\|PF_1\| - \|PF_2\| = 2a \quad a,b,c$$

$$f(x) = 3\sin 2x + 4\cos 2x, \quad g(x) = f(x) + |f(x)|, \quad x_0 \in \mathbb{R}, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$f(X) \geq f(X_0) \quad \square \square \square \quad \square$$

$$A_{\square\square\square}^{x\in R} f(x+x_0) = f(x-x_0)$$

$$\forall x \in R, f(x) \leq f\left(x_0 + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$

$$\lim_{\theta \rightarrow 0} \frac{g(x_0 + \theta) - g(x_0)}{\theta} = g'(x_0)$$

$$D_{\theta} g(x) \Big|_{x=x_0} = \frac{5\tau}{12} g'(x_0)$$

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$f(x) = 5\sin(2x + \varphi)$ $x \in \mathbf{R}$ $f(x) \geq f(x_0)$ x_0 $f(x)$ **A** $f(x)$

27


$$D_{\square\square\square}^{CG} \square\square\square AEF \square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square \sqrt{2}$$

□□□□BD

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11

□ $CD \parallel AB$ □ □ □ □ OM □ □ □ □ $OH \parallel OM$ □ □ □ □ : $A \parallel B \parallel C \parallel D$ □ □ □ □ $EFGH$ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ $CH = DH$ □ □ □ □ : $O \parallel CD$ □ □ □ □ :

 $OH \perp CD$
$$\because CDH \perp ABCD \quad CDH \cap ABCD = CD \quad OH \subset CDH$$
$$\therefore OH \perp \square ABCD$$

□□□ $ABCD$ □□□□ 2 □□□□□

$$\because OM \perp CD, AB \perp CD, \therefore OM \parallel AB, \therefore OC \parallel BM, \therefore OC = BM, \angle OCB = 90^\circ$$

$$\square\square\square\square\square OCBM\square\square\square\square\square\square OM\perp CD\square$$

O OM OC OH x y z

$$A(2, -1, 0), B(2, 1, 0), C(0, 1, 0), D(0, -1, 0), E(1, -1, 1), F(2, 0, 1), G(1, 1, 1), H(0, 0, 1)$$

$$\text{平面 } AEF \text{ 的法向量 } m = (x_1, y_1, z_1), AE = (-1, 0, 1), AF = (0, 1, 1)$$

$$\begin{cases} m \cdot AE = -x_1 + z_1 = 0 \\ m \cdot AF = y_1 + z_1 = 0 \end{cases}, \text{ 令 } z_1 = 1, \text{ 则 } x_1 = 1, y_1 = -1, \text{ 则 } m = (1, -1, 1)$$

$$\text{平面 } CGH \text{ 的法向量 } n = (x_2, y_2, z_2), CG = (1, 0, 1), CH = (0, -1, 1)$$

$$\begin{cases} n \cdot CG = x_2 + z_2 = 0 \\ n \cdot CH = -y_2 + z_2 = 0 \end{cases}, \text{ 令 } z_2 = -1, \text{ 则 } x_2 = 1, y_2 = -1, \text{ 则 } n = (1, -1, -1)$$

$$m \cdot n = 1^2 + (-1)^2 - 1 \times 1 = 1 \neq 0, \text{ 则平面 } AEF \text{ 与平面 } CGH \text{ 不垂直}$$

$$\text{平面 } AEF \text{ 的法向量 } m = (1, -1, 1), \text{ 平面 } CGH \text{ 的法向量 } n = (1, -1, -1), \cos \langle m, n \rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2} \cdot \sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{2}, \text{ 则 } \angle m, n = 60^\circ$$

$$\text{平面 } ABCD \text{ 的法向量 } OH = (0, 0, 1), \text{ 平面 } ABCD \text{ 与平面 } EFGH \text{ 的夹角 } \theta = \angle OH, \text{ 则 } \theta = 90^\circ$$

$$AD \parallel BC, AB \parallel DC, \text{ 则 } AD \parallel BC$$

$$AB = 2, OH = 1, \text{ 则 } V_{ABCD-AB_1C_1D_1} = 2^2 \times 1 = 4$$

$$V_{A-AEF} = \frac{1}{3} S_{\triangle AEF} \cdot AA_1 = \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{2} \times 1^2 \times 1 = \frac{1}{6}, \text{ 则 } V_{ABCD-EFGH} = 4 - 4 \times \frac{1}{6} = \frac{10}{3}$$

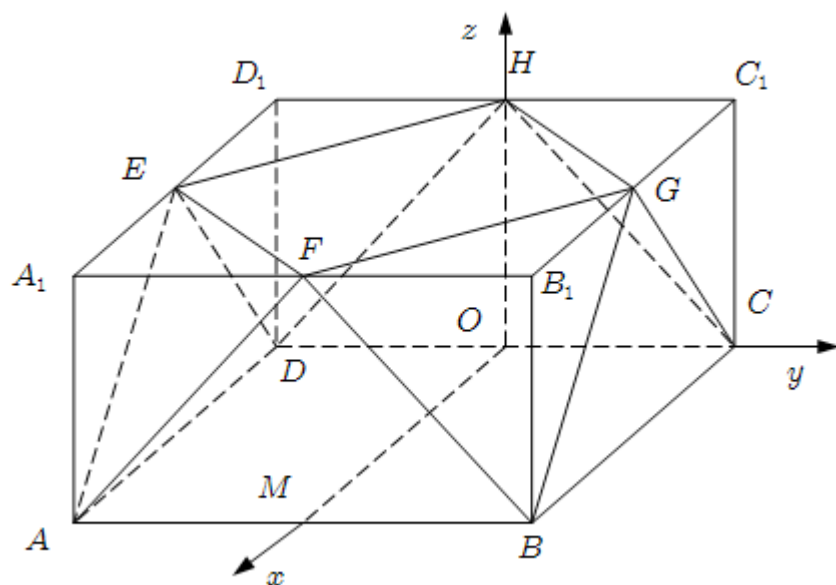
$$V_{ABCD-EFGH} = V - 4V_{A-AEF} = 4 - 4 \times \frac{1}{6} = \frac{10}{3}, \text{ 则 } V_{ABCD-EFGH} = \frac{10}{3}$$

$$\cos \langle CG, m \rangle = \frac{|CG \cdot m|}{|CG| \cdot |m|} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2} \times \sqrt{3}} = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}, \text{ 则 } \angle CG, m = \arccos \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}$$

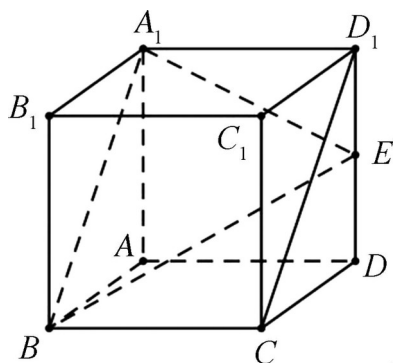
$$\sin \theta = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}, \cos \theta = \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 \theta} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}, \text{ 则 } \tan \theta = \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} = \sqrt{2}, \text{ 则 } \theta = \arctan \sqrt{2}$$

$$\text{则 } BD \parallel \text{平面 } AEF$$





25. (2021·...·) 2. 在棱长为 2 的正方体 $ABCD-A_1B_1C_1D_1$ 中， E 为 DD_1 的中点， F 为 CDD_1C_1 的中心， $B_1F \parallel A_1BE$ ，求 BE 的长。



$AF = \sqrt{2}$

B_1F 与 BC 所成的角为 45°

C 到 A_1BE 的距离为 $2\sqrt{2}$

D 到 E, F, A 的距离之和为 $2\sqrt{6}$

证明 ACD

证明

在 CC_1, C_1D_1 上分别取点 N, M ，使得 $BMN \parallel A_1BE$ ，连接 FM ，证明 $FM \parallel A_1BE$ ，从而 $BMN \parallel A_1BE$ ，进而 $CC_1 \parallel BC$ ， $\angle C_1BF$



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连接 BF, CE, MN

E, F, A 三点共线 D

证明

连接 AC, CD, NM, BM, BN, MN

$MN \parallel CD \parallel BA, BN \parallel AE, BN \cap MN = N, BA \cap AE = A$ $BN, MN \subset$ 平面 BMN $BA, AE \subset$ 平面 ABE

$BMN \parallel$ 平面 ABE $F \in$ 平面 CDD_1C_1 $BF \parallel$ 平面 ABE $F \in$ 平面 MN $F \in$ 平面 ABE

$$MN = \frac{1}{2} CD_1 = \sqrt{2} \quad \text{在平面 } A$$

在 $\triangle BCF$ 中 $BC_1 \parallel BC$ BF BC_1 BF BC $\angle C_1BF$ $Rt \triangle C_1BF$

$$\tan \angle C_1BF = \frac{C_1F}{C_1B} \quad \text{在 } Rt \triangle C_1BF \text{ 中} \quad \tan \angle C_1BF = \frac{C_1F}{C_1B} = C_1F \quad \angle C_1BF = 45^\circ \quad C_1F = 2 \quad C_1B$$

$$C_1M = C_1N = 1 \quad 45^\circ \quad \text{在平面 } B$$

连接 BM, MN ABE ABE CDD_1C_1

连接 BM, MN CDD_1C_1 $BM \cap CDD_1C_1 = MN, BM = BN = \sqrt{5}, C_1M = C_1N = 1$ $F \in MN$

$$BF \perp MN, C_1F \perp MN \quad \angle BFC_1 \quad C_1F = \frac{1}{2} MN = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, BC_1 = 2$$

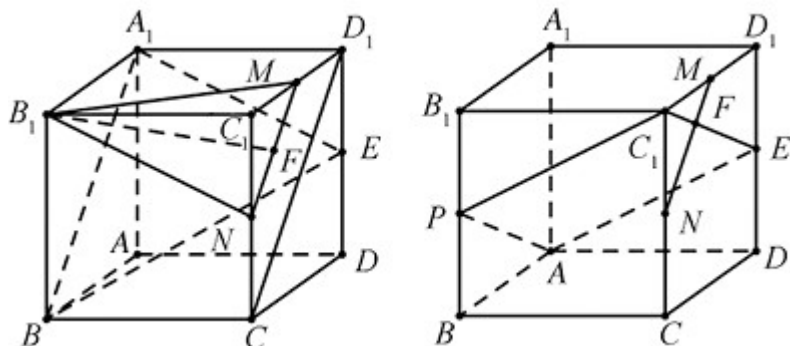
$$\tan \angle BFC_1 = \frac{BC_1}{C_1F} = \frac{2}{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} = 2\sqrt{2} \quad \text{在平面 } C$$

连接 D, F, CE, MN E, F, A BB_1 P $CE \parallel AP, CE = AP$



$$APC_1E \square\square\square\square AC_1=2\sqrt{3}, PE=2\sqrt{2} \square\square\square\square\square \frac{1}{2}AC_1 \cdot PE=\frac{1}{2}\times 2\sqrt{3}\times 2\sqrt{2}=2\sqrt{6} \square\square\square D\square\square\square$$

$\square\square\square ACD\square$



26 2021. 01. 01 00:00:00 “ ”

“ ” $x \in \mathbf{R}$ x $y = x$ $-2.1 = -3$ $2.1 = 2$.

$$f(x) = \sin|x| + |\sin x| \quad g(x) = \begin{bmatrix} f(x) \end{bmatrix}$$


$$A_{\alpha\beta\gamma\delta} g(x)_{\alpha\beta\gamma\delta} |0,1,2\rangle$$
$$B_{\alpha\beta\gamma} g(x)$$

Consider $g(x)$ on $X = \frac{\pi}{2}$

$$D_{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cdot \mathcal{G}(X) = X$$

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$f(x)$ $f(x)$ $g(x)$ **ABC** $\frac{\pi}{2} \cdot g(x) = x$

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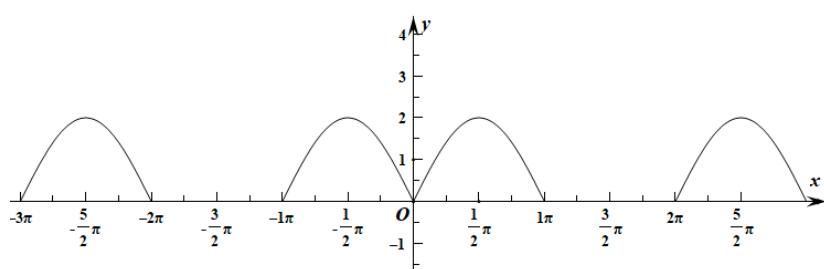
$$f(x) = \sin|x| + |\sin x| \quad R,$$

$$f(-x) = \sin|-x| + |\sin(-x)| = \sin|x| + |\sin x| = f(x)$$

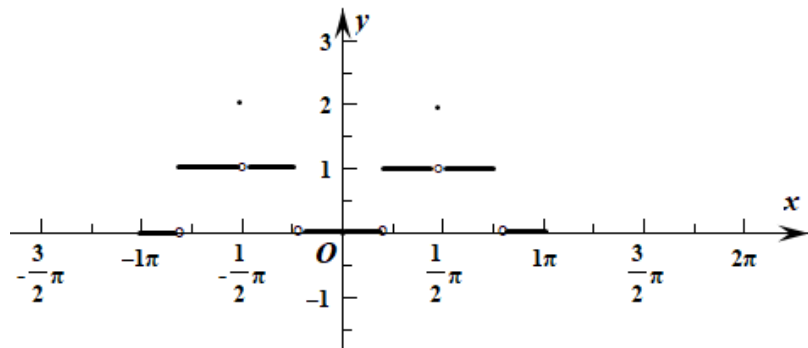
$$\square\square\square\square f(X) \square\square\square\square$$
$$0 \leq x \leq \pi \quad f(x) = \sin x + \sin x = 2 \sin x$$
$$\boxed{\pi} < x < \boxed{2\pi} \quad \boxed{f(x)} = \sin x - \sin x = 0 \quad \boxed{}$$
$$2\pi \leq x \leq 3\pi \quad f(x) = \sin x + \sin x = 2\sin x$$

• • • • •

□□□□ $f(x)$ □□□□□□□□



$\begin{matrix} & \mathcal{G}(x) \\ \square\square\square\square & \quad \quad \quad & \square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square \end{matrix}$



□□□□ $\mathcal{G}(x)$ □□□□ $[0,1,2]$ □□□□ \mathbf{A} □□□□

$\square\square\square \mathcal{G}(X) \square\square\square\square\square \mathcal{G}(X) \square\square\square\square\square\square\square$

$$\mathcal{G}(X+\pi) = [f(X+\pi)] =$$

□□□ B □□□□

$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} C = C$

□□ A □□□□□□□□ $AA' = BB'$ □ $AB' > BB'$ □□□□□□□□ B □□□□□□□□ $\triangle ABB'$ □□ $BB = 3$ □ $\sin \angle ABB' = \frac{5\sqrt{3}}{14}$ □

$\angle AB'B = 120^\circ$ □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ C □□□□□□ $AB = 2A'B' = 2$, $AA' = x$ □□□□□□□□ $AA' = x = \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2}$ □□□

$AB = \frac{\sqrt{5}+1}{2}$, $BB' = \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2}$ □□□□□□□□□□□□ D □□□□□□ $S_{\triangle ABB'} = 2S_{\triangle A'BC}$ □□□

$S_{\triangle ABC} = 3S_{\triangle ABB'} + S_{\triangle A'BC} = 7S_{\triangle A'BC}$

□□□□

□□□□ A □□□□□□□□ 2□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ ABC □□□□□□□□□□ ABC □□ $AA' = BB'$ □ $AB' > BB'$ □

□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ A □□□□□□

□□ B □□□□□□□□ $\triangle ABB'$ □□ $BB = 3$ □ $\sin \angle ABB' = \frac{5\sqrt{3}}{14}$ □ $\angle AB'B = 120^\circ$ □□□

$\sin \angle BAB' = \sin(60^\circ - \angle ABB') = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{14}$ □□□□□□□□□□ $\frac{BB'}{\sin \angle BAB'} = \frac{AB'}{\sin \angle ABB'}$ □□ $AB = 5$ □□□ $BB = AA' = 3$ □□□

$AB = 2$ □□ B □□□□□□

□□ C □□□□□□ $AB = 2A'B' = 2$, $AA' = x$ □□□□□□ $\triangle AB'B$ □□□□□□□□□□ $|AB'|^2 = |AB|^2 + |BB'|^2 - 2|AB||BB'|\cos \angle AB'B$ □

□□□□□□ $AA' = x = \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2}$ □□□ $AB = AA' + A'B' = 1 + \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{5}+1}{2}$, $BB = AA' = \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2}$ □□□ $\frac{AB}{BB} = \frac{\sqrt{5}+1}{\sqrt{5}-1}$ □□ C □

□□□□

□□ D □□□□ A □ AB □□□□□□ $S_{\triangle ABB'} = \frac{1}{2} BB' \cdot AB \sin 120^\circ = B'C \cdot A'B \sin 60^\circ = 2S_{\triangle A'BC}$ □□□

$S_{\triangle ABC} = 3S_{\triangle ABB'} + S_{\triangle A'BC} = 7S_{\triangle A'BC}$ □□ D □□□□□.



28/02/2021, 11:00:00 AM $f(x) = \frac{x^2 + 2x}{2} + \ln x$. $f'(x)$ a

D□-3

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$$\square\square\square\square f'(x) = x + \frac{a}{2} + \frac{1}{x} \square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square f'(x) = x + \frac{a}{2} + \frac{1}{x} \geq \frac{a}{2} + 2 \square\square\square\square\square\square f'(x_1) f'(x_2) = -1 \square\square\square\square.$$

1111

$$\therefore f(x) = \frac{x^2 + ax}{2} + \ln x \text{ on } (0, +\infty)$$
$$\therefore f(x) = x + \frac{a}{2} + \frac{1}{x} \quad \square$$
$$\therefore f(x) = x + \frac{a}{2} + \frac{1}{x} \geq \frac{a}{2} + 2 \quad x = \frac{1}{x}$$
$$f(x) \quad \exists x_1, x_2 \in (0, +\infty) \quad f(x_1) f(x_2) = -1$$
$$f(x) = x + \frac{a}{2} + \frac{1}{x}$$
$$\square_{a=-3} \square \square f(x) = x + \frac{a}{2} + \frac{1}{x} \geq \frac{1}{2} \square \square \square \square \square$$
$$\square \quad a = -4 \quad \square \quad f(x) = x + \frac{a}{2} + \frac{1}{x} \geq 0 \quad \square \square \square \square \square$$
$$\square_{a=5} \square f(x) = x + \frac{1}{x} - \frac{5}{2} \square \exists x_1, x_2 \in (0, +\infty) \square f(x_1) f(x_2) = -1 \square \square \exists x_1, x_2 \in (0, +\infty) \square$$
$$f(x_1) = x_1 + \frac{1}{x_1} - \frac{5}{2} = -\frac{1}{4}, f(x_2) = x_2 + \frac{1}{x_2} - \frac{5}{2} = 4$$
$$\square_{a=-6} \square f'(x) = x + \frac{1}{x} \cdot 3 \square \square \exists x_1, x_2 \in (0, +\infty) \square f'(x_1) f'(x_2) = -1 \square \square \square \exists x_1, x_2 \in (0, +\infty) \square$$
$$f(x_1) = x_1 + \frac{1}{x_1} - 3 = -\frac{1}{4}, f(x_2) = x_2 + \frac{1}{x_2} - 3 = 4$$

□□□AB.

$$A \square \square \square c \square d \square \square \square \square f(x) \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square$$
$$C_{X_1 X_2} f(X) \leq X_1^4 + X_2^4 > \frac{1}{8}$$
$$D_{\alpha\beta} c = d_{\alpha\beta} = -2 \frac{P(3,0)}{P(2,0)} y = f(x) \approx 2 \frac{P(3,0)}{P(2,0)}$$

□□□□BC

1111

☐ A ☒ B

$$f(x) = x^2 + x + c \quad f'(x)$$

☒ $\Delta = -4c \leq 0$

☐ C ☐ D $\Delta > 0$

[illegible]

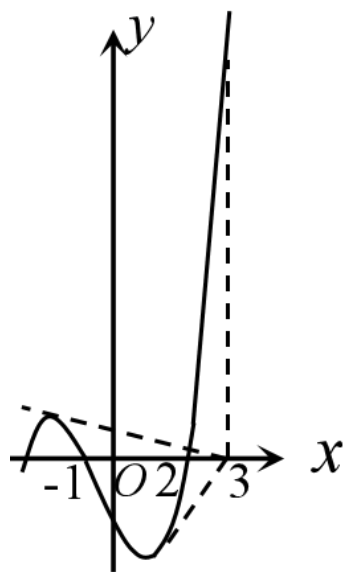
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1. $f(x)$ is a polynomial function. $f(-x) = -\frac{1}{3}x^3 + \frac{1}{2}x^2 - cx + d$

$f(x) + f(-x) = 0$ □□□□□□□□A□□

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{3}x^3 + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + cx + d \quad f(x) = x^2 + x + c \quad f(x) \quad \Delta = 1 - 4c \leq 0 \quad c \geq \frac{1}{4} \quad \text{B}$$
$$\Delta > 0 \implies c < \frac{1}{4} \begin{cases} X_1 + X_2 = -1 \\ X_1 X_2 = c \end{cases} \implies X_1^2 + X_2^2 = (X_1 + X_2)^2 - 2X_1 X_2 = 1 - 2c$$
$$x_1^4 + x_2^4 = (x_1^2 + x_2^2)^2 - 2x_1^2 \cdot x_2^2 = (1 - 2c)^2 - 2c^2 = 2c^2 - 4c + 1 = 2(c - 1)^2 - 1 \quad \square \square \square \quad c < \frac{1}{4} \quad \square \square \square$$
$$2(c-1)^2-1>2\left(\frac{1}{4}-1\right)^2-1=\frac{1}{8}\square\square x_1^4+x_2^4>\frac{1}{8}\square\square\square\square$$

$c=d=-2$ $f(x) = \frac{1}{3}x^3 + \frac{1}{2}x^2 - 2x - 2$ $f'(x) = x^2 + x - 2$



选项D正确.

选项BC

30. 2021. 如图，在四棱锥 $ABCD-A_1B_1C_1D_1$ 中， M 为 CC_1 的中点， $AM \perp$ 平面 α .

□

A. N 为 DD_1 的中点， $AM + MN$ 的最小值为 $\frac{CM}{CC_1} = 1 + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

B. M 为 C_1 的中点，平面 α 平行于平面 $ABCD$

C. AB 与平面 α 所成角的余弦值为 $\left[\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right]$

D. M 为 CC_1 的中点，平面 α 平行于平面 $ABCD$ ，则平面 α 与平面 $ABCD$ 的距离为 $\frac{9}{2}$

选项AD

选项

如图，在四棱锥 $A-BCDE$ 中， M 为 BC 的中点， N 为 DE 的中点， $AN \perp$ 平面 $BCDE$ ， B 为 BC 的中点.

选项C正确. 选项E正确.

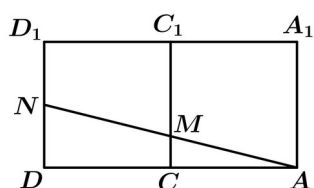
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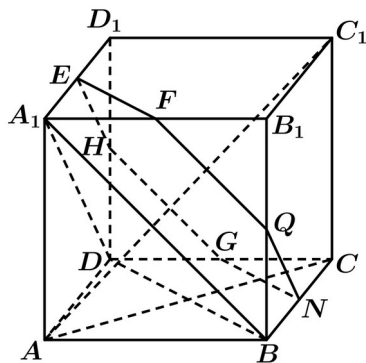
$$CC_1D_1D$$

□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

ACCA


$$\frac{MC}{DN} = \frac{AC}{AD} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{2\sqrt{2}+2} = 2 - \sqrt{2}$$
$$MC = (2 - \sqrt{2}) DN = \frac{2 - \sqrt{2}}{2} \alpha_1$$
$$\frac{MC}{CC} = \frac{2 - \sqrt{2}}{2} = 1 - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$
$$B \otimes M \otimes G$$

$\square\square$ AD \square BD \square AB \square AC \square AC $\square\square\square\square\square\square$



$ABCD$ - $AB_1C_1D_1$ $CC_1 \perp$ $ABCD$

$$BD \subset \square ABCD \quad \square \quad BD \perp CC_1 \quad \square$$
$$\square\square\square BD \perp AC \quad \square\square AC \cap CC_1 = C \quad \square$$

$$\square\square\,BD\perp\square\square\,ACC_1\square$$

$$\square \quad AC_1 \subset \square \quad ACC_1 \quad \square \square \quad BD \perp AC_1 \quad \square$$

$$\square\square\square\square AD \perp AC \square$$

$$AD \cap BD = D$$
$$\square\square AC \perp \square\square ABD.$$

$$\triangle ABD \sim 2\sqrt{2}$$

$$\square\square\square\square S_{\triangle AED} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \times (2\sqrt{2})^2 = 2\sqrt{3} \square$$

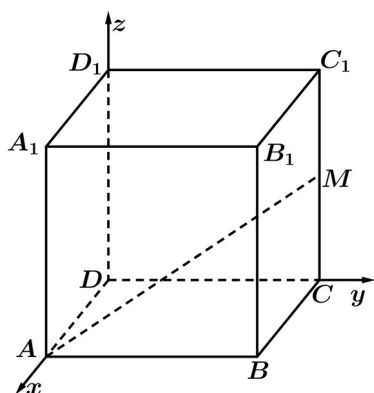
$$\square\square\square 2\sqrt{2}\times 3=6\sqrt{2} \square$$

E, F, Q, N, G, H AD, AB, BB, BC, CD, DD

$$\square\square\square\square EFQNGH \square\square\square \sqrt{2} \square\square\square\square\square\square$$
$$\square\square\square EFQNGH \parallel \square\square AB \square$$
$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} EFQNGH & & & & & & 6\sqrt{2} \\ \square\square\square\square & & & \square\square\square\square & & & \square \end{array}$$
$$\boxed{}\boxed{}\boxed{} 6 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \times (\sqrt{2})^2 = 3\sqrt{3} \boxed{}$$
$$\triangle ABD \quad EFQNGH$$

□□□□□□□□

□□□ В □□□

[illegible]
$$\boxed{A(2,0,0)} \quad \boxed{B(2,2,0)} \quad \boxed{M(0,2,a)} (0 \leq a \leq 2) \quad \boxed{}$$

□□ AM_{\perp} □□ α □□□ AM □□□ α □□□□□□

$$\boxed{} \cdot AM = (-2, 2, a) \quad \boxed{} \cdot AB = (0, 2, 0) \quad \boxed{}$$

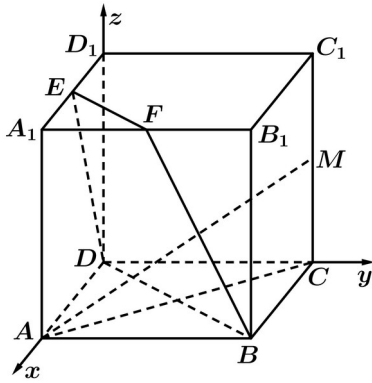
$$|\cos\langle AM, AB \rangle| = \frac{4}{2\sqrt{a^2+8}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{a^2+8}} \in \left[\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right] \quad \square$$

$\angle A = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

□□ AB □□ a □□□□□□□□□□ $\left[\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3} \right]$.

□□□ C □□□

[illegible]



$$\square AC \square BD \square \square \square \square \square \square AD_1 \square E(b, 0, 2) \square M(0, 2, 1) \square$$

$$\square AM = (-2, 2, 1) \square \square AM \perp \square \square \square DE \subset \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square AM \perp DE \square \square$$

$$AM \cdot DE = -2b + 2 = 0 \square \square b = 1 \square$$

$$\square E(1, 0, 2) \square \square \square E \square AD_1 \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square \square F \square AB_1 \square \square \square \square EF \parallel BD \square EF \neq BD \square$$

$$\square \square \square EFBD \square \square \square \square BD = 2\sqrt{2} \square EF = \sqrt{2} \square$$

$$\square \square \alpha = DE = (1, 0, 2) \square \mu = \frac{\vec{DB}}{|\vec{DB}|} = \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, 0 \right) \square$$

$$\square \alpha^2 = 5 \square \alpha \cdot \mu = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \square$$

$$\square \square \square EFBD \square \square \square \square E \square \square \square BD \square \square \square$$

$$\square \sqrt{\alpha^2 - (\alpha \cdot \mu)^2} = \sqrt{5 - \frac{1}{2}} = \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2} \square$$

$$\square \square \square EFBD \square \square \square \square S = \frac{1}{2} \times (\sqrt{2} + 2\sqrt{2}) \times \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{9}{2} \square$$

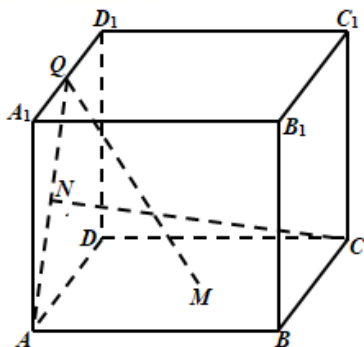
$$\square \square D \square \square.$$



□□□AD.

31□□2021·□□□□·□□□□□□□□□□ 1 □□□□ $ABCD-A_1B_1C_1D_1$ □□ M □□□ $ABCD$ □□□□ $D_1Q = \lambda D_1A, \lambda \in (0,1)$ □ N □□

□ AQ □□□□□□ □



A□ $CN \parallel QM$ □□

B□□□□ $A-DMN$ □□□□ λ □□□□□

C□ $\lambda = \frac{1}{3}$ □□□ $AQ \perp M$ □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ $\frac{4\sqrt{2} + 2\sqrt{13}}{3}$

D□ $\lambda = \frac{1}{4}$ □□ $AM \perp QM$

□□□□ABC

□□□□

□ M, N □ AC, AQ □□□□□□ $MN \parallel CQ$ □□□□ A □□□□ N □□□ $ABCD$ □□□□□□ $\frac{1}{2}$ □□ $\triangle ADM$ □□□□□□ $\frac{1}{4}$ □□□

$V_{A-DMN} = V_{N-ADM}$ □□□□□ B □□□□ $\lambda = \frac{1}{3}$ □□□□ $AQ \perp M$ □□□□□□□□ $ACEQ$ □□□□□□□□ C □□□□ $\lambda = \frac{1}{4}$ □□□□□

$AM^2 + AQ^2 > QM^2$ □□□□ D □□□□□

□□□□

□ $\triangle ACQ$ □□□□ M, N □ AC, AQ □□□□□□ $MN \parallel CQ$ □

□□ $CN \parallel QM$ □□□□□ A □□□□

□ $V_{A-DMN} = V_{N-ADM}$ □□□□ N □□□ $ABCD$ □□□□□□ $\frac{1}{2}$ □□ $\triangle ADM$ □□□□□□ $\frac{1}{4}$ □

□□□□ A - DMN □□□□ λ □□□□□□□□ B □□□

$$\lambda = \frac{1}{3} A Q M A C E Q$$

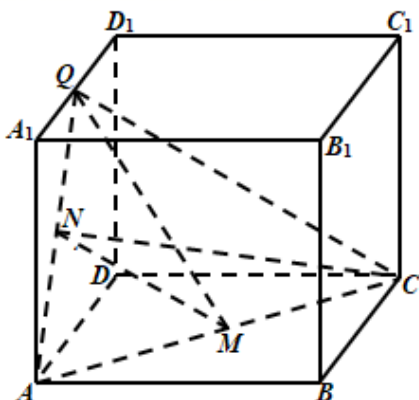
$I = \sqrt{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} + 2 \times \sqrt{1 + \frac{4}{9}} = \frac{4\sqrt{2} + 2\sqrt{13}}{3}$

□□ C □□□

$$\lambda = \frac{1}{4}, AM^2 = \frac{1}{2}, AQ^2 = 1 + \frac{9}{16} = \frac{25}{16}, QM^2 = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^2 = \frac{21}{16}$$

$AM^2 + AQ^2 > QM^2$ $AM \perp QM$

□□□ABC



32 2021. . P 2 ABCD- A₁B₁C₁D₁ Q CD PQ ⊥ AC₁

□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

$$A_{\square\square} P_{\square\square\square\square\square\square\square} 3\sqrt{2}$$
$$B_{\text{eff}} P_{\text{eff}} \propto 6\sqrt{2}$$
$$C_{P-BCQ} \approx \frac{4}{3}$$
$$D_{P-BCQ} \approx \frac{2}{3}$$

□□□□BD

1111

BC, BB_1, AB_1, AD, DD_1 E, F, G, H, M QE, EF, FG, GH, HM, MQ $AC_1 \perp$



$EFGHMQ$ 平面 B 平面 D

平面

BC 平面 E BB_1 平面 F AB_1 平面 G AD_1 平面 H

DD_1 平面 M QE, EF, FG, GH, HM, MQ

$AC_1 \perp QE, AC_1 \perp EF$ $QE \cap EF = E$ $AC_1 \perp$ 平面 $EFGHMQ$

平面 P 平面 $EFGHMQ$ $|QE| = |EF| = \sqrt{2}$

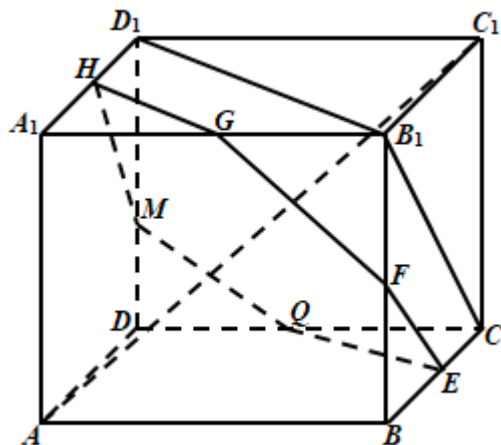
平面 P 平面 $6\sqrt{2}$ 平面 A 平面 B

平面 P HG 平面 P BCQ 平面

平面 V_{P-BCQ} 平面 $V_{\max} = \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times 1 \times 2 = \frac{2}{3}$

平面 C 平面 D

平面 BD



33 2021··

平面 $f(x) = 2\sin x + \sin 2x$ 平面

平面

A $f(x)$ $[0, 2\pi)$ 平面 5 平面

B $f(x)$ 平面 3



平面

C $(2\tau, 0)$ $f(x)$ 0

D $x \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ $f(x)$ 0

ABD

$f(x) = 2\sin x + \sin 2x = 2\sin x(1 + \cos x)$

A

$f(x) = 0$ $\sin x = 0$ $\cos x = -1$ $f(x) \in [0, 2\tau)$ 2 A

B $2\sin x \leq 2, \sin 2x \leq 1$ $f(x) < 3$ B

C $f(x)$ 2τ $(2\tau, 0)$ $f(x)$

D $f(x) = 2\cos x + 2\cos 2x = 2(2\cos x - 1)(\cos x + 1)$ $\cos x + 1 \geq 0$ $2\cos x - 1 > 0$

$x \in \left(2k\tau - \frac{\pi}{3}, 2k\tau + \frac{\pi}{3}\right)$ $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ $f(x)$

$x \in \left(2k\tau + \frac{\pi}{3}, 2k\tau + \frac{5\pi}{3}\right)$ $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ $f(x)$ D

ABD

34 2021 $f(x) = \begin{cases} e^x, & x \geq 0 \\ -x^2 - 4x, & x < 0 \end{cases}$ $f^2(x) - t \cdot f(x) = 0$ x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4

$x_1 < x_2 < x_3 < x_4$

A $x_1 x_4 \in (-6\ln 2, 0]$

B $x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 \in [-8, -8 + 2\ln 2)$

C $t \in [1, 4)$

D $x_2 x_3 \leq 4$

选项BC

选项

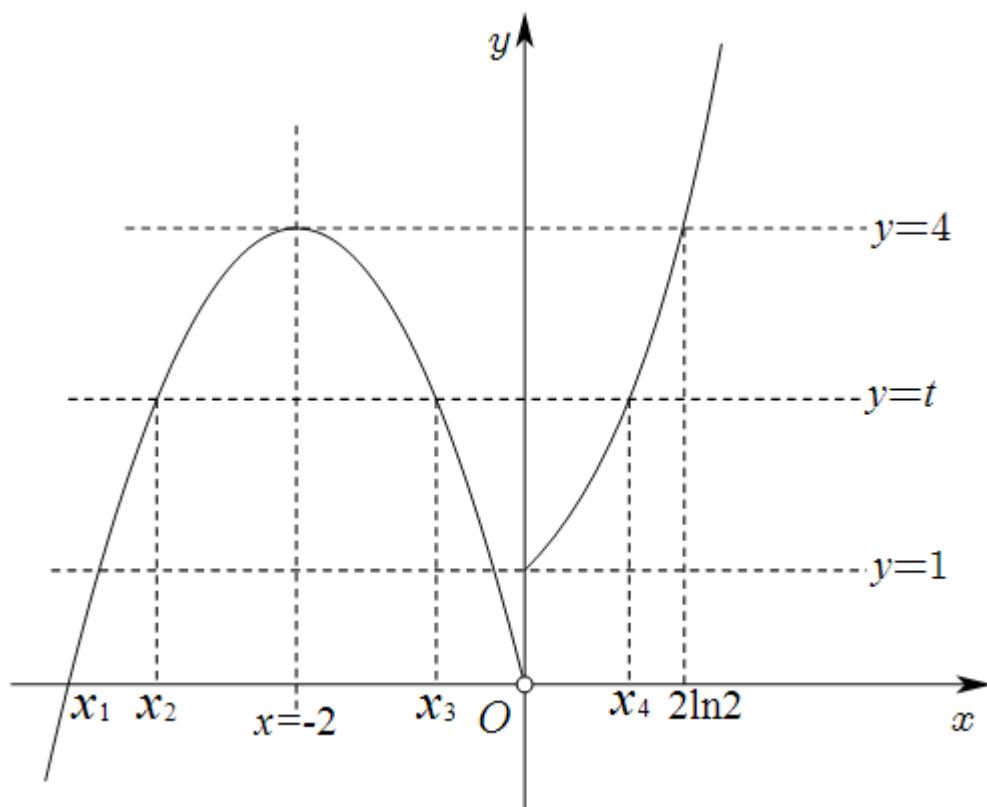
$$f^2(x) - t \cdot f(x) = 0 \Rightarrow f(x)[f(x) - t] = 0 \Rightarrow f(x) = 0 \text{ 或 } f(x) = t$$

即 $f(x) = 0$ 或 $f(x) = t$

选项

$$f^2(x) - t \cdot f(x) = 0 \Rightarrow f(x)[f(x) - t] = 0 \Rightarrow f(x) = 0 \text{ 或 } f(x) = t$$

即 $y = f(x)$ 与 $y = t$ 的交点



即 $f(x) = 0$ 时 $x_1 = -4$ 选项

即 $t = 1$ 选项

$t=4$ $f(x)=t$ $y=e^x$ $(2\ln 2, 4)$

$f(x)=t$ $y=f(x)$ $y=t$ $t \in [1, 4)$ $x_1 \in [0, 2\ln 2)$

$x_1 x_4 \in (-8\ln 2, 0]$ **A** **C**

$x_2 + x_3 = -4$ $x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 = -8 + x_4$ $[-8, -8 + 2\ln 2)$ **B**

$x_2 + x_3 = -4, x_2 < x_3 < 0$ $x_2 x_3 = (-x_2) \cdot (-x_3) < \left[\frac{-(x_2 + x_3)}{2} \right]^2 = 4$ **D**

BC.

35 2021 $f(x) = \ln x - ax$ $f(x)$ x_1, x_2

A $x_1 \ln x_2 = x_2 \ln x_1$

B $x_1 + x_2 < e^2$

C $x_1 x_2 > e^2$

D $\frac{1}{\ln x_1} + \frac{1}{\ln x_2} > 2$

ACD

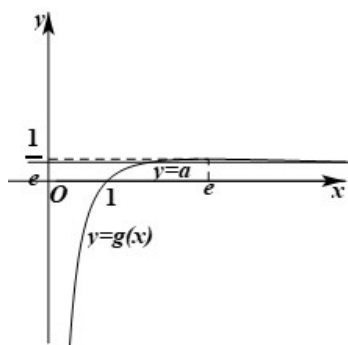
$\begin{cases} \ln x_1 = ax_1 \\ \ln x_2 = ax_2 \end{cases}$ **A** $a = \frac{2}{e}$ **B** **CD**

.

$f(x)=0$ $a = \frac{\ln x}{x}$ $y=a$ $g(x) = \frac{\ln x}{x}$ $(0, +\infty)$ $g'(x) = \frac{1 - \ln x}{x^2}$

$0 < x < e$ $g'(x) > 0$ $g(x)$

$x > e$ $g'(x) < 0$ $g(x)$ $g(x)_{\max} = g(e) = \frac{1}{e}$ $x > 1$ $g(x) > 0$



$0 < a < \frac{1}{e}$ $y = a$ $g(x) = \frac{\ln x}{x}$ $(0, +\infty)$

A $\begin{cases} \ln x_1 = ax_1 \\ \ln x_2 = ax_2 \end{cases}$ a $x_2 \ln x_1 = x_1 \ln x_2$ A

B $x_2 > x_1$ $x_2 = e^2$ $a = \frac{2}{e^2} \in \left(0, \frac{1}{e}\right)$ $1 < x_1 < e$ $x_1 + x_2 > e^2$ B

C $x_2 = tx_1$ $(t > 1)$ $\ln x_1 = ax_1$ $\ln x_2 = \ln(tx_1) = \ln t + \ln x_1 = atx_1$

$\ln x_1 = \frac{\ln t}{t-1}$ $\ln x_2 = \ln t + \ln x_1 = \frac{t \ln t}{t-1}$

$x_1 x_2 > e^2 \Leftrightarrow \ln x_1 x_2 = \ln x_1 + \ln x_2 = \frac{(t+1) \ln t}{t-1} > 2 \Leftrightarrow \ln t > \frac{2(t-1)}{t+1}$

$h(t) = \ln t - \frac{2(t-1)}{t+1}$ $t > 1$ $h'(t) = \frac{1}{t} - \frac{4}{(t+1)^2} = \frac{(t-1)^2}{t(t+1)^2} > 0$

$h(t)$ $(1, +\infty)$ $h(t) > h(1) = 0$ C

D $\frac{1}{\ln x_1} + \frac{1}{\ln x_2} = \frac{t-1}{\ln t} + \frac{t-1}{t \ln t} = \frac{t^2-1}{t \ln t} > 2 \Leftrightarrow 2 \ln t < t - \frac{1}{t} (t > 1)$

$\varphi(t) = 2 \ln t - \left(t - \frac{1}{t}\right)$ $t > 1$ $\varphi'(t) = \frac{2}{t} - 1 - \frac{1}{t^2} = -\frac{(t-1)^2}{t^3} < 0$

$\varphi(t)$ $(1, +\infty)$ $\varphi(t) < \varphi(1) = 0$ D.

ACD.



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□ □

$f(x) > g(x)$	$f(x) < g(x)$	$f(x) - g(x) > 0$	$f(x) - g(x) < 0$
---------------	---------------	-------------------	-------------------

$$h(x) = f(x) - g(x)$$

2

3.“ ”

[illegible]

11

$$A \sqcap AP // \sqcap \sqcap AD_1 C$$

$$B \rightarrow AP \rightarrow BCCB \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}$$

$$C_{AP+PC} = \frac{\sqrt{170}}{5}$$

$$D_{\text{A}} \approx \sqrt{2} D_{\text{CG}} \approx \frac{\pi}{2}$$

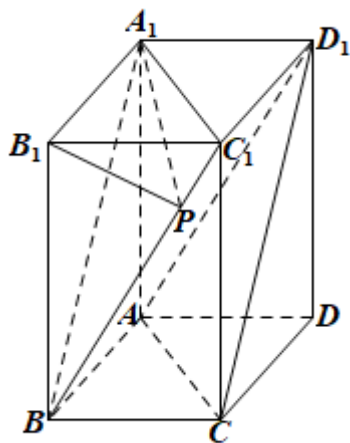
□□□□ACD

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[illegible]
$$BC_1 \quad \Delta BCC_1 \quad C \quad M \quad A \quad \sqrt{2} \quad DCC_1D_1 \quad DM$$

□□□□□ M □□□□□ D □□□□□.

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□□ A□□□□□

$$\therefore BQ \parallel AD$$
 $\square \quad AB \not\subset$
$$\square \quad AB \cap AC$$
 $\square \quad AP \subset$

55 DE AE

$$\tan \angle APB = \frac{AB}{PB}$$

□□□□□□□□ E

The diagram shows a quadrilateral with vertices labeled A_1 , C_1 , B , and C . The vertices A_1 and C_1 are at the top, B is at the bottom left, and C is at the bottom right. The quadrilateral is formed by the segments A_1B , A_1C_1 , $B C_1$, and BC . Two diagonals, AC_1 and BC_1 , are drawn and intersect at point B . The segment BC is horizontal, and BC_1 is vertical.

$$\boxed{AD} \perp \boxed{DCC_1D_1} \quad \boxed{DM} \subset \boxed{DCC_1D_1} \therefore \boxed{AD} \perp \boxed{DM}$$

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如图 A 为 $BF \perp CD_1$ 的充要条件，则 B 为 $C_1D_1 \parallel EG$ 的充要条件

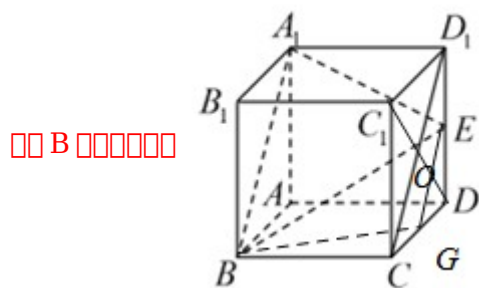
$C_1O = 3OD$ 的充要条件是 C 为 BF 的中点， D 为 FA 的中点， $\frac{2\sqrt{21}}{3}$

如图 A 为 $BF \perp CD_1$ 的充要条件，则 B 为 $C_1D_1 \parallel EG$ 的充要条件

如图

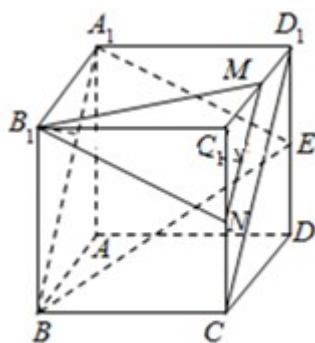
如图 A 为 $BF \perp CD_1$ 的充要条件，则 B 为 $C_1D_1 \parallel EG$ 的充要条件

如图 $BF \perp CD_1$ 的充要条件是 B 为 $C_1D_1 \parallel EG$ 的充要条件



如图 A 为 $BF \perp CD_1$ 的充要条件，则 B 为 $C_1D_1 \parallel EG$ 的充要条件

如图 $C_1D_1 \parallel EG$ 的充要条件是 $C_1O = 3OD$ 的充要条件是 D 为 AB 的中点， C_1 为 AB 的中点， $\frac{1}{3}$ 为 B 的充要条件



如图 C 为 $C_1D_1 \parallel EG$ 的充要条件，则 C 为 $B_1M \parallel B_1N \parallel MN$ 的充要条件

如图 $B_1N \parallel AE$ 的充要条件是 $MN \parallel AB$ 的充要条件

如图 $BMN \parallel AB$ 的充要条件是 $BMN \parallel AB$ 的充要条件

$$D \cap b \cap \cap \cap \cap 2e^2$$

ABD

$$f(x) = x - a + \frac{b}{x} (x > 0) \quad m(x) = x - a + \frac{b}{x} (x > 0) \quad m(x) = 1 - \frac{b}{x^2} (x > 0) \quad b > 0 \quad f(x)$$

$$f(x) = 0 \quad \begin{cases} \Delta = a^2 - 4b > 0 \\ x_1 + x_2 = a > 0 \\ x_1 x_2 = b > 0 \end{cases} \quad f(x) \quad x = x_0 \quad x_0 \in (0, \sqrt{b}) \quad x = x_0 \quad f(x) \quad f(x_0)$$

$$f(x_0) = 0 \quad x_0^2 - ax_0 + b = 0 \quad f(x_0) = -\frac{1}{2}x_0^2 - b + b \ln x_0 \quad g(x) = -\frac{1}{2}x^2 + b \ln x - b \quad x \in (0, \sqrt{b})$$

$$g(x) < 0 \quad (0, \sqrt{b}) \quad g(x)$$

$$f(x) = x - a + \frac{b}{x} (x > 0)$$

$$m(x) = x - a + \frac{b}{x} (x > 0) \quad m(x) = 1 - \frac{b}{x^2} (x > 0)$$

$$b \leq 0 \quad m(x) > 0 \Rightarrow y = m(x) \quad y = f(x)$$

()

$$b > 0 \quad f(x) \quad f(x) = 0$$

$$x^2 - ax + b = 0 \quad \begin{cases} \Delta = a^2 - 4b > 0 \\ x_1 + x_2 = a > 0 \\ x_1 x_2 = b > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$a > 2\sqrt{b} \quad x_1 = \frac{a - \sqrt{a^2 - 4b}}{2} \quad x_2 = \frac{a + \sqrt{a^2 - 4b}}{2} \quad (x_1 < x_2)$$

$$f(x) \quad x = x_0$$

$$x_1 = \frac{a - \sqrt{a^2 - 4b}}{2} = \frac{(a - \sqrt{a^2 - 4b})(a + \sqrt{a^2 - 4b})}{2(a + \sqrt{a^2 - 4b})} = \frac{2b}{a + \sqrt{a^2 - 4b}} < \frac{2b}{2\sqrt{b}} = \sqrt{b}$$

$$x_0 \in (0, \sqrt{b}) \quad f(x) \quad (0, x_0)$$

$$(x_0, \sqrt{b}) \quad x = x_0 \quad f(x) \quad f(x_0) \quad A \cap B$$

$$f(x_0) = 0 \quad x_0^2 - ax_0 + b = 0$$

$$f(x_0) = \frac{1}{2}x_0^2 - ax_0 + b \ln x_0 = \frac{1}{2}x_0^2 - (x_0^2 + b) + b \ln x_0 = -\frac{1}{2}x_0^2 - b + b \ln x_0$$

$$g(x) = -\frac{1}{2}x^2 + b \ln x \quad x \in (0, \sqrt{b})$$

$$g(x) < 0 \quad (0, \sqrt{b})$$

$$g'(x) = -x + \frac{b}{x} = \frac{b - x^2}{x} > 0 \quad y = g(x) \quad (0, \sqrt{b})$$

$$g(x) < g(\sqrt{b}) = -\frac{3}{2}b + \frac{1}{2}b \ln b \leq 0 \quad 0 < b \leq e^3 \quad b \quad e^3$$

C D

ABD

$$f(x) \quad f'(x) = 0 \quad x^2 - ax + b = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} \Delta = a^2 - 4b > 0 \\ x_1 + x_2 = a > 0 \\ x_1 x_2 = b > 0 \end{cases}$$

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$$OA_1 = A_1A_2 = A_2A_3 = \dots = A_nA_{n+1} = 1 \quad OA_1A_2A_3, OA_2A_3A_4, \dots, OA_nA_{n+1}A_{n+2}, \dots$$



图甲



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$$a_1 = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2} \times 1 \times 1 + \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \times \sqrt{2}} = \frac{2}{1 + \sqrt{2}} = 2(\sqrt{2} - 1) \quad \square$$

$$a_2 = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2} \times 1 \times \sqrt{2} + \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \times \sqrt{3}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3}} = 2(\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{2})$$

$$a_3 = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2} \times \sqrt{3} + \frac{1}{2} \times \sqrt{4}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{4}} = 2(2 - \sqrt{3})$$



$$a_n = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2} \times 1 \times \sqrt{n} + \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \times \sqrt{n+1}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{n} + \sqrt{n+1}} = 2(\sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n}) \quad \square$$

$$S_n = 2(\sqrt{2} - 1 + \sqrt{3} - \sqrt{2} + \dots + \sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n}) = 2(\sqrt{n+1} - 1)$$

$$\boxed{\boxed{S_{99} = 2(\sqrt{99+1} - 1) = 18}}$$

$2\sqrt{2} - 2$ 18

40 2021. .

2,3  1  2,5,3  2  2,7,5,8,3  $n (n \in \mathbf{N})$  2, $x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots, x_n, 3$ 

$$a_n = 2 + x_1 + x_2 + \cdots + x_k + 3 \quad a_3 = \quad \quad \quad a_n \quad \quad n \quad S_n \quad S_n = \quad \quad$$

$$\frac{15(3^n - 1)}{4} + \frac{5n}{2}$$

□□□□

$$a_3 \quad S_n$$

□□□□

$$a_1 = 2 + 5 + 3 = 10 \quad a_2 = a_1 + 15 \quad a_3 = a_2 + 45 \quad a_4 = a_3 + 5 \times 3^3 \quad \cdots \quad a_n = a_{n-1} + 5 \times 3^{n-1}$$

$$a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + \cdots + a_n$$

$$= 10 + (a_1 + 15) + (a_2 + 45) + (a_3 + 5 \times 3^3) + \cdots + (a_{n-1} + 5 \times 3^{n-1})$$

$$a_n = 10 + 15 + 45 + 5 \times 3^3 + \cdots + 5 \times 3^{n-1}$$

$$= 5 + 5(1 + 3 + 3^2 + 3^3 + \cdots + 3^{n-1})$$

$$= \frac{5(3^n + 1)}{2}$$

$$a_n = \frac{5(3^n + 1)}{2} \quad a_3 = 70$$

$$S_n = \frac{5}{2}[(3^1 + 1) + (3^2 + 1) + (3^3 + 1) + \cdots + (3^n + 1)]$$

$$= \frac{5}{2}[(3^1 + 3^2 + 3^3 + \cdots + 3^n) + n]$$

$$= \frac{5}{2} \times \frac{3(1 - 3^n)}{1 - 3} + \frac{5n}{2}$$

$$= \frac{15(3^n - 1)}{4} + \frac{5n}{2}$$

$$S_n = \frac{15(3^n - 1)}{4} + \frac{5n}{2}$$

$$\frac{15(3^n - 1)}{4} + \frac{5n}{2}$$

41. 2021. $\{a_n\}$ $a_1=1, a_2=3$ $a_{n+2}-2a_{n+1}+a_n=2$ $a_4-a_3=$ $\{a_n\}$ $a_n=$

6 n^2-n+1

$b_n = a_{n+1} - a_n$ $\{b_n\}$ $b_n = 2n$ $a_{n+1} - a_n = 2n$ $a_4 - a_3 = b_3$ " " a_n .

$\{a_n\}$ $a_{n+2} - 2a_{n+1} + a_n = 2$

$b_n = a_{n+1} - a_n$ $b_{n+1} - b_n = 2$ $b_1 = 3 - 1 = 2$ $\{b_n\}$

$b_n = 2n$ $a_{n+1} - a_n = 2n$

$a_4 - a_3 = b_3 = 6$

$n \geq 2$

$a_n = a_1 + (a_2 - a_1) + (a_3 - a_2) + \dots + (a_n - a_{n-1}) = 1 + 2 \times [1 + 2 + 3 + \dots + (n-1)] = n^2 - n + 1$

$a_1 = 1$ $a_n = n^2 - n + 1$

$\{a_n\}$ $a_n = n^2 - n + 1$.

6 $n^2 - n + 1$.

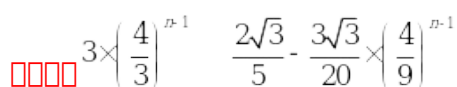
42. 2021. " ". 1 2 " "

1 2 2 1 2 2 4 2 6 n " " .

$1, x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{2^n-1}, 2$ $a_n = \log_2(1 \cdot x_1 \cdot x_2 \cdot \dots \cdot x_{2^n-1} \cdot 2)$ $t = 2^n - 1, n \in N$ $|a_n|$ n .

8 $\frac{3^{n+1} + 2n - 3}{4}$

6 $a_n = \log_2(1 \cdot x_1 \cdot x_2 \cdot \dots \cdot x_{2^n-1} \cdot 2)$ $a_{n+1} = \log_2(1^2 \cdot x_1^3 \cdot x_2^3 \cdot \dots \cdot x_{2^n-1}^3 \cdot 2^2) = 3a_n - 1$



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[illegible]

11/11

□□□□□□□□□□ $3 \times 1 = 3$ □□□□□

A number line from 0 to 1, divided into three equal parts by red boxes. The first part is labeled $\frac{1}{3}$, the second part is labeled $\frac{1}{3}$, and the third part is labeled $\frac{1}{3}$.

$$3 \times \left(1 + \frac{1}{3}\right) = 3 \times \frac{4}{3}$$

$$\boxed{}\boxed{}\boxed{}\boxed{}\boxed{}\boxed{}\boxed{}\boxed{}3\times\left(1+\frac{1}{3}\right)\times\left(1+\frac{1}{3}\right)=3\times\left(\frac{4}{3}\right)^2\boxed{}$$

$$\boxed{}\boxed{}\boxed{}\boxed{}\boxed{}\boxed{}\boxed{}\boxed{} \quad 3 \times \left(1 + \frac{1}{3}\right) \times \left(1 + \frac{1}{3}\right) \times \left(1 + \frac{1}{3}\right) = 3 \times \left(\frac{4}{3}\right)^3 \quad \boxed{}$$

.....

$$n \left(\frac{4}{3} \right)^{n-1} - 3 \times \left(\frac{4}{3} \right)^{n-1}$$
$$n \cdot \frac{1}{3} b_n$$

$$S = f(-2019) + (-2018) + \cdots + f(2021)$$

$$S = f(2021) + (2020) + \cdots + f(-2019)$$

$$2S = 4041 \times 2 \quad S = 4041$$

$$2020(a^2 + b^2) + 1 = 4041$$

$$a^2 + b^2 = 2 \quad u = a - b \quad a - b - u = 0$$

$$(a, b) \quad (0, 0) \quad r = \sqrt{2}$$

$$a - b - u = 0$$

$$a - b - u = 0 \quad d = \frac{|u|}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$d \leq r \quad \frac{|u|}{\sqrt{2}} \leq \sqrt{2}$$

$$-2 \leq u \leq 2 \quad -2 \leq a - b \leq 2$$

$$-2 + 2\sqrt{2} \leq a - b + 2\sqrt{2} \leq 2 + 2\sqrt{2}$$

$$-2 + 2\sqrt{2} \leq a - b + 2\sqrt{2} \leq 2 + 2\sqrt{2}$$

$$|a - b + 2\sqrt{2}| \leq 2 + 2\sqrt{2}$$

$$2 + 2\sqrt{2}$$

$$46 \times 2021 \cdot \frac{1}{a_n} \quad 0 < q < 1 \quad a_7^2 = a_{24} \quad a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + \cdots + a_n > \frac{1}{a_1} + \frac{1}{a_2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{a_n}$$

$$n \quad \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$18$$

$$n$$

$$n \quad \text{}$$

$$n$$

$$\frac{1}{a_n} \quad 0 < q < 1 \quad a_7^2 = a_{24} \quad (a_1 q^{16})^2 = a_1 q^{32}$$

$$a q^0 = 1 \quad a > 0 \quad a = q^0$$

$$\{a_n\} \quad \left\{\frac{1}{a_n}\right\} \quad \frac{1}{a} \quad \frac{1}{q}$$

$$\frac{a(1-q^n)}{1-q} > \frac{\frac{1}{a}[1-(\frac{1}{q})^n]}{1-\frac{1}{q}}$$

$$0 < q < 1 \quad a = q^0 \quad a^2 = q^{18} \quad q^{18}(1-q^n) > q^n(1-q^n)$$

$$q^{18} > q^n - 18 < 1 - n \quad n < 19$$

$$n \in \mathbf{N}_+, \text{ 证明 } 18.$$

证明

证明

47. 2021. 已知：在正方形 $ABCD$ 中， O 为 AC 与 BD 的交点， $\triangle ABC$ 中， $AB = BD = 2$

$$AD = \sqrt{2} \quad AC \perp BD \quad A-CD-O \quad \text{证明}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}$$

证明

在 $\triangle ABC$ 中， G 为 AC 的中点， I 为 AB 的中点， O 为 AC 的中点， M 为 BM 的中点， DM 为 DM 的中点， O 为 G 的中点

M 为 $MH \perp CD$ ， H 为 OH ， $OH \perp CD$ ， $\angle OHM$ 为 $A-CD-O$ 的平面角， $\triangle OHM$ 为

证明

在 $\triangle ABC$ 中， G 为 AC 的中点， I 为 AB 的中点， O 为 AC 的中点， M 为 BM 的中点， DM 为 DM 的中点， $BM \perp AC$ 。

$$AC \perp BD \quad AC \perp \text{平面 } BDM \quad AC \perp DM \quad AD = DC = \sqrt{2}$$

$$AD^2 + DC^2 = AC^2 \quad \angle ADC = 90^\circ \quad DM = \frac{1}{2} AC = 1$$

$$DM^2 + BM^2 = BD^2 \quad BM \perp DM \quad BM \perp \text{平面 } ADC$$

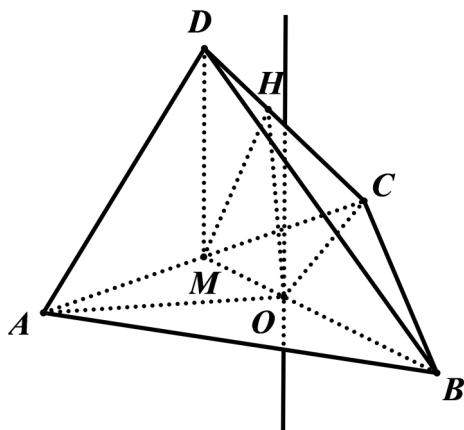
证明 O 为 MB 的中点， O 为 G 的中点。



□ M □ $MH \perp CD$ □ H □ OH □ $OH \perp CD$ □ $\angle OHM$ □ $A-CD-O$ □.

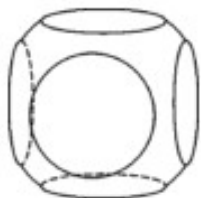
□ $OM = \frac{BM}{3} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$ □ $HM = \frac{AD}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ □ $\tan \angle OHM = \frac{OM}{HM} = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}$.

□ $\frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}$



48 □ 2021 · □ $6\sqrt{3}$ □

□ 6π □ _____ □



□ 6

□

□ O □

□

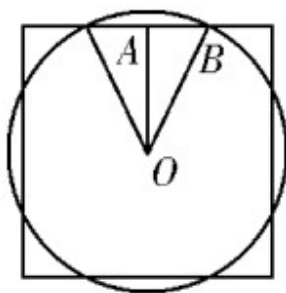
□ O □ $OA = 3\sqrt{3}$ □

□ 6π □ $2\pi \times AB = 6\pi$ □ $\therefore AB = 3$ □

□ $\sqrt{OA^2 + AB^2} = \sqrt{(3\sqrt{3})^2 + 3^2} = 6$ □

□ 6





49 2021. 11. 18. F₁, F₂ $\frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{y^2}{6} = 1$ F₂ A, B

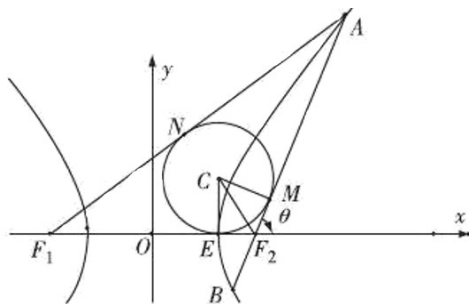
$$A \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \quad C \quad \triangle A F_1 F_2 \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square \quad r \quad \square \square \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square \quad \square$$

$$\square\square\square\square\left(\frac{\sqrt{6}}{3},\sqrt{6}\right)$$

1111

 $C \triangle AF_1F_2$, M, N, E , $E(a,0)$, $CF_2 \perp AF_2F_1$, AB , θ .
$$r = \sqrt{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\tan \frac{\theta}{2}} \quad \theta \quad r.$$

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$$a=\sqrt{2} \quad b=\sqrt{6} \quad F_2(c,0) \quad c=2\sqrt{2}$$
$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} C & \Delta A & F_1 & F_2 & M, N, E \\ \square\square & \square & \square\square\square\square & \square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square \end{array}$$

$$\boxed{}\boxed{}\boxed{}\boxed{}\boxed{}\boxed{}\boxed{}\quad |AN|=|AM|\quad \boxed{}\quad |F_1N|=|F_1E|\quad \boxed{}\quad |F_2M|=|F_2E|$$

$$|AF_1| - |AF_2| = 2a = |F_1N| - |F_2M| \quad |F_1E| - |F_2E| = 2a$$

$$E(x_0, 0) \quad x_0 + c - (c - x_0) = 2a \quad x_0 = a$$

$$C \quad E \quad a$$

$$CF_2 \quad \angle AF_2F_1$$

$$AB \quad \theta \quad \angle CF_2E = \frac{\pi - \theta}{2}$$

$$|EF_2| = c - a = \sqrt{2}$$

$$\therefore r = |CE| = |EF_2| \cdot \tan \angle CF_2E = (c - a) \tan \left(\frac{\pi - \theta}{2} \right) = \sqrt{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\tan \frac{\theta}{2}}$$

$$\frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{y^2}{6} = 1 \quad y = \pm \sqrt{3}x \quad \frac{\pi}{3} \quad \frac{2\pi}{3}$$

$$AB \quad A \quad B \quad \theta \quad \left(\frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{2\pi}{3} \right)$$

$$\frac{\theta}{2} \in \left(\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{\pi}{3} \right) \quad \tan \frac{\theta}{2} \in \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}, \sqrt{3} \right) \quad r = |CE| = \sqrt{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\tan \frac{\theta}{2}} \in \left(\frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}, \sqrt{6} \right)$$

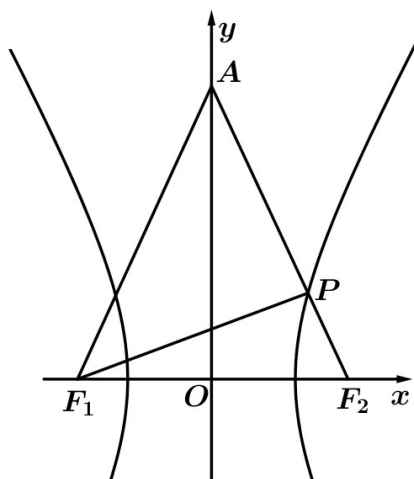
$$\left(\frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}, \sqrt{6} \right)$$

r AB θ θ

$$50 \times 2021 \cdot C: \frac{x^2}{25} - \frac{y^2}{9} = 1 \quad F_1 \quad F_2 \quad P \quad C \quad F_2P$$

$$y \quad A \quad F_1P \cdot F_2P = 0 \quad \triangle AF_1P$$





10

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$$\boxed{\boxed{FP \cdot F_2P = 0}} \quad \boxed{\boxed{PF_1 \perp PF_2}},$$

□□ ΔAFP □□□□□□□□

□□ $\Delta A F_1 P$ □□□□□□

□□□□5

51□□2021.□□□□.□□□□□□□□□□□□ $ABCD- A\downarrow B\downarrow C\downarrow D\downarrow$ □ $AB=BC=1$ □ $AA\downarrow=2$ □□ $A\downarrow B\downarrow$ □□□□ $M\downarrow$ □□□□ $B\downarrow C\downarrow$ □□□□

$MN \parallel AC$, $\angle MNQ = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$.

$$\square\square\square\square\frac{2}{3}$$

11/11

以 DA, DC, DD_1 为 x, y, z 轴建立空间直角坐标系，则 $A(1, 0, 0), B(1, 1, 0), C(0, 1, 0), D(0, 0, 0), A_1(1, 0, 2), B_1(1, 1, 2), C_1(0, 1, 2), D_1(0, 0, 2)$

则 $\overrightarrow{MN} = (-\mu, 1-\lambda, 2\lambda-2\mu)$

所以

以 DA, DC, DD_1 为 x, y, z 轴建立空间直角坐标系

则 $A(1, 0, 0), B(1, 1, 0), C(0, 1, 0), D(0, 0, 0), A_1(1, 0, 2), B_1(1, 1, 2), C_1(0, 1, 2), D_1(0, 0, 2)$

$\overrightarrow{AC} = (-1, 1, 0), \overrightarrow{AA_1} = (0, 0, 2)$ 设平面 ACC_1A_1 的法向量为 $\vec{p} = (x, y, z)$

$$\begin{cases} \vec{p} \cdot \overrightarrow{AC} = -x + y = 0 \\ \vec{p} \cdot \overrightarrow{AA_1} = 2z = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{取 } x=1, y=1, z=0 \quad \vec{p} = (1, 1, 0)$$

$\overrightarrow{AB} = (0, 1, -2), \overrightarrow{BC} = (-1, 0, -2), \overrightarrow{A_1B_1} = (0, 1, 0)$

设 $\overrightarrow{AM} = \lambda \overrightarrow{AB}, \overrightarrow{B_1N} = \mu \overrightarrow{BC}$ 则 $\overrightarrow{MN} = \overrightarrow{MA_1} + \overrightarrow{A_1B_1} + \overrightarrow{B_1N} = (-\mu, 1-\lambda, 2\lambda-2\mu)$

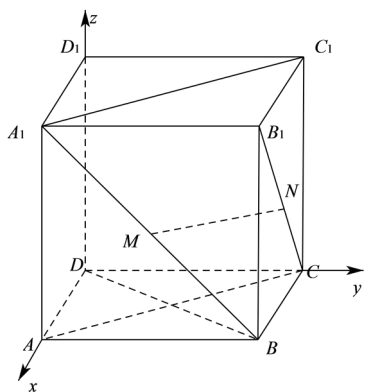
$$|\overrightarrow{MN}|^2 = (-\mu)^2 + (1-\lambda)^2 + (2\lambda-2\mu)^2 = 5\lambda^2 + 5\mu^2 - 8\lambda\mu - 2\lambda + 1$$

$$= 5\left(\lambda - \frac{4\mu+1}{5}\right)^2 + \frac{9}{5}\left(\mu - \frac{4}{9}\right)^2 + \frac{4}{9}$$

$$\begin{cases} \lambda - \frac{4\mu+1}{5} = 0 \\ \mu - \frac{4}{9} = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{解得 } \begin{cases} \lambda = \frac{5}{9} \\ \mu = \frac{4}{9} \end{cases} \quad \text{此时 } |\overrightarrow{MN}|^2 \text{ 取得最小值 } \frac{4}{9} \quad \text{即 } |\overrightarrow{MN}| \text{ 取得最小值 } \frac{2}{3}$$

所以 $|\overrightarrow{MN}|$ 的最小值为 $\frac{2}{3}$





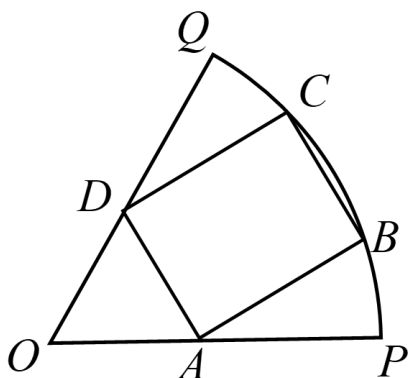
11/11

[illegible]

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52. 2021. 12. 12. 14:00 ~ 15:00 $\angle POQ = \frac{\pi}{3}$ $ABCD$ B C

$PQ \square\square\square\square ABCD \square\square\square\square\square\square$ _____.



$8 - 4\sqrt{3}$

1111

$\angle POQ$ $OE \perp AD$ $F \in BC$ $E \in OC$ $\angle COE = \alpha, \alpha \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{6}\right)$ $\triangle AOD$ E

$$BC \quad F \quad AD \quad AB \cdot BC \quad ABCD \quad S = AB \cdot BC$$

1111

☐ $\angle POQ$
☐ OE
☐ AD
☐ F
☐ BC
☐ E
☐ OC

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ $\triangle AOD$ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ E ☐ BC ☐ ☐ ☐ F ☐ AD ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

$$\angle COE = \alpha, \alpha \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{6}\right)$$

$$CE = OC \sin \alpha = 2 \sin \alpha \quad AD = BC = 2CE = 4 \sin \alpha$$

$$OF = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} AD = 2\sqrt{3} \sin \alpha$$

$$OE = OC \cos \alpha = 2 \cos \alpha \quad AB = 2 \cos \alpha - 2\sqrt{3} \sin \alpha$$

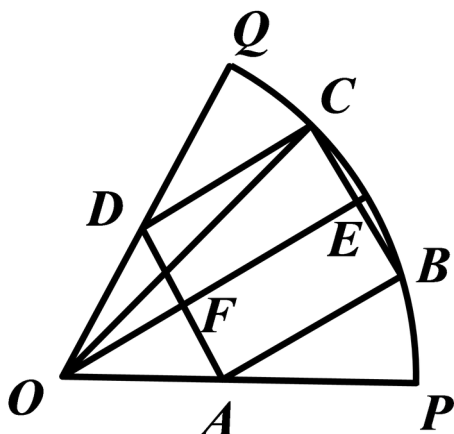
□□□□ $ABCD$ □□□□ $S = AB \cdot BC = 4\sin\alpha(2\cos\alpha - 2\sqrt{3}\sin\alpha)$

$$= 4\sin 2\alpha + 4\sqrt{3}\cos 2\alpha - 4\sqrt{3} = 8\sin\left(2\alpha + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) - 4\sqrt{3}$$

$$2\alpha + \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{\pi}{12} \Rightarrow \sin 8 - 4\sqrt{3}$$

□□□□ $ABCD$ □□□□□□ $8-4\sqrt{3}$.

$8 - 4\sqrt{3}$.



$$\Omega: \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1 (a > 0, b > 0)$$

$y = \pm \frac{\sqrt{7}}{3} x$

1004

1004

$$PH \triangleq PF_1 F_2$$

$$\frac{|F_1 H|}{|H F_2|} = \frac{|P F_1|}{|P F_2|} = 3 = \frac{c^+}{c^-} \frac{2a}{3} \Rightarrow \frac{3c^+ + 2a}{3c^- - 2a} = 3 \Rightarrow e = \frac{4}{3} \quad \text{O} \quad y = \pm \frac{\sqrt{7}}{3} x$$

□□□□ $y = \pm \frac{\sqrt{7}}{3} x$

54 2021. . $O \triangle ABC$ $OA=OB=OC$ $AB=4$ $AO \cdot AB =$

□□□□8

1004

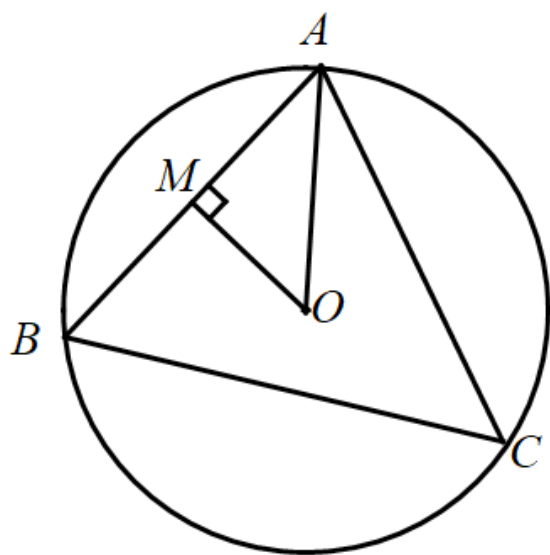
\therefore $O \in \triangle ABC$ 的内心. $|AC| \cos \angle OAB = \frac{1}{2} |AB|$.

1004

□□ O □ $\triangle ABC$ □□□□□□□□□□ □□ $OA=OB=OC$ □

$O \triangle ABC$

□ $OM \perp AB$ □ □ □ M □ $AM = \frac{1}{2} AB$ □



$$|AC| \cos \angle OAB = |AM| = \frac{1}{2} |AB| = 4$$

$$AO \cdot AB = |AB| \cdot |AC| \cos \angle OAB = \frac{1}{2} |AB|^2 = 8$$

8.

55. 2021. $f(x) = \frac{e^x}{x} + t \left(\ln x - 2x - \frac{1}{x} \right)$.

$[1, +\infty)$

$$f(x) = \frac{x-1}{x^2} [e^x - (2x+1)t] \quad \varphi(x) = e^x - (2x+1)t \quad 1 \quad t = \frac{e^x}{2x+1} = h(x)$$

$$h(x) = \frac{e^x}{2x+1} (x > 0) \quad h'(x) = \frac{2x-1}{(2x+1)^2} e^x \quad h(x) \quad x = \frac{1}{2} \quad \frac{\sqrt{e}}{2} \quad h(x) \quad y = t \quad h(0) = 1$$

$$h(1) = \frac{e}{3} < 1 \quad t$$

$$f(x) = \frac{x-1}{x^2} [e^x - (2x+1)t] \quad \varphi(x) = e^x - (2x+1)t \quad 1 \quad t = \frac{e^x}{2x+1} = h(x)$$

$$h(x) = \frac{e^x}{2x+1} (x > 0) \quad h'(x) = \frac{2x-1}{(2x+1)^2} e^x$$



$$h(x) \in (0, \frac{1}{2}) \cup (\frac{1}{2}, +\infty) \quad x = \frac{1}{2} \quad \frac{\sqrt{e}}{2}$$

$$h(x) \quad y = t \quad h(0) = 1 \quad h(1) = \frac{e}{3} < 1$$

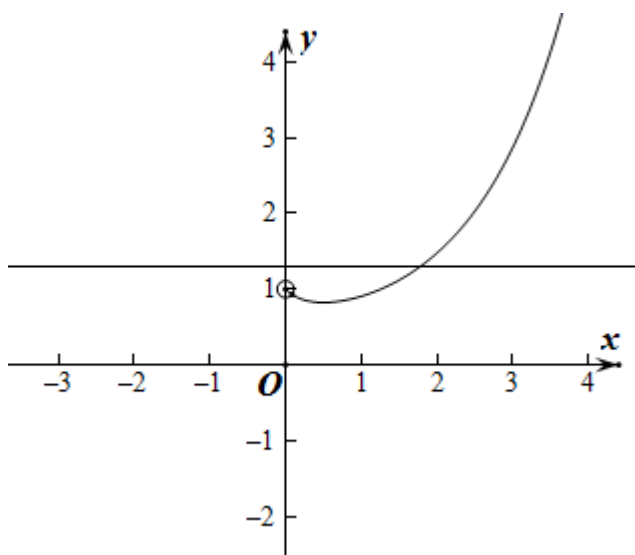
$$x > 0 \quad h(0))$$

$$t.1 \quad y = t \quad h(x) = \frac{e^x}{2x+1} \quad \varphi(x) \quad 1)$$

$$t = \frac{\sqrt{e}}{2} \quad f(x) = \frac{x-1}{x^2} [e^x - (2x+1)] \quad x = \frac{1}{2} \quad x = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$t = \frac{e}{3} \quad \varphi(x) = e^x - (2x+1) \quad f(x) = \frac{x-1}{x^2} [e^x - (2x+1)] \quad x=1 \quad x=1$$

$$[1, +\infty)$$



$$56 \quad 2021 \cdot \quad xOy \quad k \in \mathbf{R} \quad l_1: x + ky = 0 \quad l_2: kx - y - 2k + 1 = 0 \quad P$$

$$C: (x-2)^2 + (y-1)^2 = 4 \quad |PQ| \quad |PQ|$$

$$\frac{5}{2} \quad \# \#$$

$$OP \perp PC \quad |OP|^2 + |PC|^2 = 5 \quad |PQ| \cdot |PQ|$$

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$$l_1: y = k(x - 2) + 1 \quad l_2: y = k(x - 2) + 1 \quad C(2, 1)$$

$$1 \times k + k \times (-1) = 0 \quad l_1 \perp l_2 \quad OP \perp PC$$

$$|OP|^2 + |PC|^2 = |OC|^2 = 5$$

$$|PQ| \cdot |PQ| \leq \frac{|OP|^2 + |PC|^2}{2} = \frac{5}{2}$$

$$|OP| = |PC| = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{2} \quad |PQ| \cdot |PQ| \leq \frac{5}{2}$$

$$\frac{5}{2}$$

$$f(x) = 4x^3 + ax + b \quad x \in [-1, 1] \quad |f(x)| \leq 1 \quad a + b = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

□□□□-3

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$$x = \pm 1 \quad x = \pm \frac{1}{2} \quad -1 \leq f(x) \leq 1 \quad a \quad b$$

□□□□

$$x \in [-1, 1] \quad |f(x)| \leq 1 \quad -1 \leq f(x) \leq 1 \quad x \in [-1, 1]$$

$$x = \pm 1 \quad x = \pm \frac{1}{2} \quad -1 \leq f(x) \leq 1$$

$$x = 1 \quad 1 \leq 4 + a + b \leq 1 \quad \text{①}$$

$$x = -1 \quad 1 \leq -4 - a + b \leq 1 \Rightarrow -1 \leq 4 + a - b \leq 1 \quad \text{②}$$

$$x = \frac{1}{2} \quad 1 \leq \frac{1}{2} + \frac{a}{2} + b \leq 1 \quad \text{③}$$

$$x = -\frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow 1 \leq -\frac{1}{2} - \frac{a}{2} + b \leq 1 \Rightarrow -1 \leq \frac{1}{2} + \frac{a}{2} - b \leq 1 \quad ④$$

$$①+② \Rightarrow 2 \leq 8+2a \leq 2 \Rightarrow -5 \leq a \leq -3$$

$$③+④ \Rightarrow 2 \leq 1+a \leq 2 \Rightarrow -3 \leq a \leq 1$$

$$\therefore a = -3$$

$$\text{由} ① \Rightarrow 2 \leq b \leq 0$$

$$\text{由} ③ \Rightarrow 0 \leq b \leq 2$$

$$\therefore b = 0$$

$$\therefore a = -3, b = 0$$

$$\therefore a + b = -3$$

$$\text{由 } f(x) = 4x^3 - 3x \text{ 求导得}$$

$$f(x) = 4x^3 - 3x \Rightarrow f'(x) = 12x^2 - 3 \Rightarrow f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x = \pm \frac{1}{2}$$

x	-1	$(-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$	$-\frac{1}{2}$	$(-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$(\frac{1}{2}, 1)$	1
$f'(x)$		+		-		+	
$f(x)$	-1	↗	极大值1	↘	极小值-1	↗	1

$$\text{由图可知 } |f(x)| \leq 1 \text{ 在 } [-1, 1] \text{ 上恒成立}$$

$$\text{由图可知 } -3.$$

$$\text{由图可知}$$

$$\text{由图可知 } a \leq b \text{ 在 } [-1, 1] \text{ 上恒成立}$$



[illegible]

$$\square\square\square\square 2\sqrt{3}.$$

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$$\therefore V_{\triangle ABC} = \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} b^2 \times \sqrt{a^2 - \frac{1}{3}b^2} = 3 \times \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{2} b \sqrt{a^2 - \frac{1}{4}b^2} \times 2 \quad \square \square \square \square \square \quad a^2 = \frac{b^4 - 36b^2}{3(b^2 - 48)} \square$$

$$\therefore V_{V.ABC} = 3 \times \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{2} b \sqrt{a^2 - \frac{1}{4}b^2} \times 2 = b \sqrt{a^2 - \frac{1}{4}b^2} = b \sqrt{\frac{b^2 - 36b}{3(b-48)} - \frac{1}{4}b^2} = \sqrt{\frac{b^5}{12(b-48)}} \quad \square$$

$$\boxed{b^2 - 48 = t > 0} \quad f(t) = \frac{(t+48)^3}{t} \quad \therefore f'(t) = \frac{3(t+48)^2 t - (t+48)^3}{t^2} = \frac{2(t+48)^2(t-24)}{t^2} \quad \boxed{}$$

$$f(t)_{\min} = f(24) \quad b^2 - 48 = 24 \Rightarrow b^2 = 72$$

$$\boxed{\boxed{\boxed{a^2}}} = \frac{b^4 - 36b^2}{3(b^2 - 48)} = 36 \quad \boxed{h} = \sqrt{a^2 - \frac{1}{3}b^2} = \sqrt{36 - 24} = 2\sqrt{3} \quad \boxed{\boxed{\boxed{\boxed{2\sqrt{3}}}}}$$

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